

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 44.  
WHOLE NUMBER 876.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS

Publication Office, 240 Broadway.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*.  
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, *Secretary of War*.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General of the Army of the United States*,  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adj't-General*.  
H. J. CROSBY, *Chief Clerk, War Department*.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, *Adjutant-General*.  
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General*.  
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General*.  
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier-General) Albert J. Myer,  
Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General*.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, *Commissary-General of Subsistence*.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General*.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General*.  
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers*.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance*.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry,  
Hdqs. St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.  
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,  
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.  
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,  
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Co. K,  
5th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.  
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:  
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Loun, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Hdqs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqs.,  
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. Thomas H. Neill, 8th Cav.:  
Hdqs. Fort Ringgold, Texas. 1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, Adj't.  
8th Cav., A. A. G.

District of the Nueces.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry:  
Hdqs. Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 22d  
Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:  
Hdqs. Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,  
A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Col. McKavett, Tex. 1st Lieut. J. McA.  
Webster, 23d Inf., A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H.  
Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:  
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:  
Hdqs. Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

#### AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San  
Francisco, Cal.  
Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:  
Hdqs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox,  
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.  
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqs. West Point, N. Y.  
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.  
Major General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj't., U. S. M. A.

### G. O. 9, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, May 17, 1880.

Describes the boundaries of a military reservation for Fort  
Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and a "winter pasturage" reservation  
for the same. The reservation for Fort Coeur d'Alene, as  
announced in G. O. 12, series of 1879, from Hdqs. Dept. of  
Columbia, "subject to Executive approval," having been  
modified and diminished in the Executive Order above re-  
ferred to, said General Order is hereby rescinded.

### CIRCULAR, WAR DEPT., May 25, 1880.

Publishes regulations for the detail of retired officers of  
the Army at colleges, universities, etc., under the act ap-  
proved May 4; also a table of apportionment of details of  
officers for college duty, under section 1225, Revised Statutes,  
the apportionment being based on a division of the total  
population of the United States by the census of 1870  
(38,558,371) by 30 (the number of officers authorized), which  
gives 1,285,279 as the population a State or group of States  
should have, as nearly as practicable, to be entitled to an  
officer.

### CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. SOUTH, May 25, 1880.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in  
the Dept. of the South for March, 1880.

### CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. COLUMBIA, May 13, 1880.

Publishes a memorandum showing the means of public con-  
veyance to and from the different posts in the Dept. of  
Columbia.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major D. G. Swain,  
Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Joliet, Ill., for the purpose  
of inspecting certain military prisoners now in confinement  
in the Illinois State Penitentiary (S. O. 115, May 28, D. M.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger  
Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect the accounts  
of disbursing officers of the Army, who are not under the  
orders of the Division commander, at the following named  
places, viz.: Allegheny Arsenal, Penn.; Norfolk, Va., and  
Baltimore, Md. (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major George H. Weeks  
will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on business connected  
with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 62, May 20, D. A.).

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler is relieved from the further opera-  
tion of par. 2, S. O. 51, c. s., from the Hdqs. Dept. Dakota,  
and will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and there report  
to Maj. Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., commanding troops operat-  
ing on the extension of the line of the Northern Pacific Rail-  
road, for duty as Q. M. of that command (S. O. 63, May 27,  
D. D.).

The operation of so much of par. 1, S. O. 118, May 28,  
1880, from W. D., as relieves Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M.,  
from duty in the Dept. of East, and directs him to report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty, is suspended until  
Aug. 15, 1880 (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in Dept.  
of Arizona, and will report to N. Y. City. Leave of absence  
for one year, on Surg. certificate, is granted Capt. E. J.  
Strang (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

Maj. Chas. A. Reynolds, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter,  
N. Y., June 11 (S. O. 79, May 25, D. E.).

Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Scott,  
Kas., and inspect the National Cemetery at that point, on  
the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O.  
115, May 28, D. M.).

The C. O. Fort Preble, Me., will at once detail an officer of  
his command to relieve Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., of his  
duties at that post, to enable him to comply with S. O. 118,  
c. s., from Hdqs. of Army, assigning him to duty at Cheyenne  
Depot, W. T. (S. O. 85, June 2, D. E.).

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., upon being relieved, will  
proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty in connection with  
the erection of certain new buildings at that post (S. O. 85,  
June 2, D. E.).

Maj. George H. Weeks, Q. M., is relieved from duty in  
Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Lieut.-Gen., com-  
manding Mil. Div. of Missouri, for duty as Depot Q. M. at  
Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Capt. James Gillies, A. Q. M., is  
relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, and will report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for duty as Post Q. M.

at Fort Monroe, Va. Capt. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., is re-  
lieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific for duty as Chief Q. M.,  
Dept. of Arizona. Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., will report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific for duty as Depot Q. M.

at Yuma, A. T. Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., is relieved from  
duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will report, by July 1,  
1880, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point for duty as  
Chief Q. M. of that Dept. Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., is  
relieved from duty in the Dept. of East, and will report to  
the Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of Missouri, for duty

as Depot Q. M. at Cheyenne Depot, W. T. Capt. L. E.  
Campbell, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of  
East, and will report by letter to the Lieut.-Gen., com-  
manding Mil. Div. of Missouri, and in person to the Comdg. Gen.  
Dept. of Texas, for duty in connection with the purchase of  
sites for military posts in Texas and the construction of posts

on or near the Rio Grande frontier. Capt. D. D. Wheeler,  
A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and  
will report to the Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of  
Missouri, for duty as Depot Q. M. at Yankton, D. T. Capt.  
J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Baltimore,  
Md., and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic

for duty in connection with the erection of certain new build-  
ings at Fort Wayne, Mich. The officers specified will at once  
be relieved from their present duties by officers to be detailed,  
temporarily, by the commanders of the Departments in which  
they are serving (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one  
month, on Surgeon's cert., is granted Capt. W. A. Elderkin,  
Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 63, May 25, D. D.).

Capt. John F. Weston will turn over the public funds and  
property, for which he is responsible, to Maj. A. G. Robinson,  
Q. M. Dept., and will then report to the Hdqs. Dept. Dako-  
ta and take charge of the office of the Chief Com. of Sub.  
of the Dept., during the temporary absence of that officer (S.  
O. 63, May 27, D. D.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles  
P. Eagan, C. S., is still further extended one month (S. O.,  
June 1, W. D.).

The following transfers of Com'y Sergeants are made: Com'y  
Sergt. John J. Hack, from Fort Brown, Tex., to San Diego,  
Tex.; Com'y Sergt. John Hessler, from San Diego, Tex., to  
Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O., June 1, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. Wm. G. Spencer, Asst.  
Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., May 20  
(S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.).

Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen is relieved from duty as Judge-  
Advocate of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Elliott, Tex., by  
par. 1, S. O. 246, series of 1879, from the Hdqs. Dept. Mis-  
souri, and is detailed as a member of said court (S. O. 112,  
May 25, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Thomas H. Pleasants will proceed to Fort A.  
Lincoln, D. T., and report in person to the C. O. of that post,  
for duty at that station (S. O. 62, May 25, D. D.).

Upon the return to Fort Meade of 1st Lieut. Louis Breche-  
min from detached service, Maj. B. J. D. Irwin will be relieved  
from duty at that post, and will then report in person to the  
C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty as post surgeon at that  
station. A. A. Surg. Frederick L. Loring will proceed to Ft.  
Meade, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post, for duty  
at that station (S. O. 63, May 27, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. F. S. Dewey, recently appointed, is directed to  
report to the Med. Director of Dept. Missouri, for temporary  
duty (S. O. 113, May 26, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. William R. Hall, having reported at Hdqs.  
Dept. of Missouri, in compliance with par. 3, S. O. 107, c. s.,  
Hdqs. of Army, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report  
to Maj. Henry E. Noyes, 4th Cav., for duty with troops  
ordered to New Mexico (S. O. 113, May 26, D. M.).

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect upon  
being relieved from duty in the Dept. of East, is granted  
Surg. J. C. G. Happersett (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. Frederick S. Dewey will proceed to Fort  
Wallace, Kas., and report to Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th  
Inf., for duty with Co. F of that regiment at its destination  
in Middle Park, Colo. (S. O. 114, May 27, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. at Fort  
Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., June 1 (S. O. 79, May 25, D. E.).

Capt. Carlos Carvalho, member G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie,  
W. T., June 3 (S. O. 48, May 28, D. P.).

Surg. E. P. Vollum is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton,  
N. Y. H. (S. O. 84, June 1, D. E.).

Surg. Dallas Bache, member G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks,  
Cal., May 27 (S. O. 74, May 24, M. D. C.).

A. A. Surg. Loren N. Clark will report for duty to the C.  
O. Fort Halleck, Nev., as Post Surg., relieving A. A. Surg.  
James Rorke, who will report to the Office of Med. Director  
at Hdqs. Dept. of California, for annulment of contract  
(S. O. 71, May 19, M. D. F.).

The telegraphic instructions of May 25, to the C. O. Fort  
Abraham Lincoln, directing that A. A. Surg. F. Lloyd pro-  
ceed via St. Paul to Fort Randall, and report to Col. W. R.  
Shafter, 1st Inf., to accompany three companies of the 1st  
Inf. to Fort Ringgold, Tex., and that, on completion of such  
duty, he return to St. Paul and report to the Med. Director of  
Dept. of Dakota, are placed on record in the current series of  
Special Orders from Hdqs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 62, May  
25, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. C. B. Byrne is assigned to duty at Fort John-  
ston, N. C., relieving Asst. Surg. Valery Havard, who on  
being relieved will comply with the requirements of par. 1,  
S. O. 74, c. s., Hdqs. of Army, A. G. O. A. A. Surg. B. J.  
Byrne is assigned to duty at Mount Vernon Bks., Ala., to  
temporarily relieve Asst. Surg. J. V. Lauderdale, who has  
been granted leave of absence (S. O. 65, June 1, D. S.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Asst. Surg.  
Daniel Weisel.  
Hosp. Steward Ferdinand Herscher will proceed to Fort  
Union, N. M., for duty (S. O. 116, May 31, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward William La Parle is relieved from duty at  
Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and will report to the C. O. Fort  
Fred. Steele, W. T., to relieve Hosp. Steward William Myers,  
who upon being relieved, will comply with par. 1, S. O. 102,  
c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Maj. James P. Canby, member G. C.-  
M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., May 20 (S. O. 78, May 24, D. C.).  
Paymaster W. A. Rucker will, in addition to his other  
duties, perform those of Chief Paymaster of Dept. Missouri,  
during the temporary absence of Col. Daniel McClure, Chief  
Paymaster of Dept. Missouri (S. O. 115, May 28, D. M.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons,  
Chief Engineer Officer, will proceed to Jacksonville, Ore., on  
public business, in connection with the Scottsburg and Camp  
Stewart military wagon road (S. O. 81, May 12, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer of  
Dept. Columbia, was ordered May 11 to proceed to Portland,  
Ore., on public business. The journey performed by him  
from Grave Creek to Roseburg, and return, between April  
25 and 28, was on public business, and is confirmed (S. O. 80,  
May 10, D. C.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres will repair  
to St. Paul, Minn., on public service (S. O. 63, May 27, D. D.).  
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Whittemore is relieved from the com-  
mand of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and will  
report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office, to re-  
lieve Maj. S. C. Lyford. Maj. Lyford, on being relieved by  
Lieut.-Col. Whittemore, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa.,  
and assume command of the Frankford Arsenal (S. O., June  
2, W. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension  
of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, on Surg.  
certificate (S. O. 115, May 28, D. M.).

CHAPLAINS.—An extension of three months leave of  
absence is granted Chaplain J. C. Lavery.

## THE LINE.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week  
ending May 31, 1880:

Co. D, 1st Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.  
Co. F, 1st Cav., to Boise Bks, Idaho T.  
Co. A, 8th Cav., to Fort Duncan, Tex.  
Co. B, 8th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex.  
Cos. A, G, and I, 10th Cav., to Dept. of Texas.  
Co. F, 2d Inf., to Camp Chelan, Wash. T.  
Co. C, 8th Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.  
Co. H, 21st Inf., to Fort Canby, Wash. T.  
Hdqs. and Cos. A, B, and H, 24th Inf., to Fort Davis, Tex.  
Cos. C, G, I, and K, 24th Inf., to Fort Concho, Tex.  
Send all mail for 1st Inf. through Hdqs. Dept. of Texas.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters  
and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks,  
Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.;  
I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath,  
Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.,  
was ordered, May 1, to put Co. F (Parnell's) en route to take  
station at Boise Bks, I. T., as soon as the road is practicable,  
movement to be completed before the end of May; also to  
turn over to Capt. Parnell—to conduct to Boise—forty of the  
best horses at the post, together with the same number of  
equipments (S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Lieut.  
Frazier A. Boutelle, George B. Backus, and 2d Lieut. William  
C. Brown, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Klamath, Ore., May 13  
(S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.).

Capt. James Jackson and 2d Lieut. Albert S. Mills are de-  
tailed as members G. C.-M. instituted by virtue of par. 2, S.  
O. 74, from Hdqs. Dept. of Columbia, vice Capt. William B.  
Parnell and 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, relieved (S. O. 79,  
May 8, D. C.).

Major George G. Hunt, 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz,  
Albert L. Mills, members, and 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle,  
J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Colville, W. T., May 17 (S. O. 79,  
May 8, D. C.).

Major John Green, Capt. Thomas McGregor, James Jack-  
son, 1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, William H. Miller, R. Q. M., 2d  
Lieut. Albert S. Mills, members, and 1st Lieut. Frank K.  
Upham, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.,  
May 20 (S. O. 83, May 14, D. C.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. Albert S. Mills is relieved from duty as  
member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 79, from Hdqs.  
Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 83, May 14, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of  
two months, 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle, Fort Colville, W. T.  
(S. O. 81, May 12, D. C.).

One month, based on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Frank A.  
Edwards, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 82, May 13, D. C.).

Enlisted Men.—1st Sergt. William Marshall, Co. G, having  
turned over the general prisoner in his charge, will return to  
his proper station at Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 73, May 22,  
M. D. P.).

2nd CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters  
and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.;  
D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

HEADQUARTERS FORT CUSTER, M. T., May 21, 1880.

G. O. 26.—It is with great pleasure and pride that the  
Commanding Officer publishes to his command the following  
letter from the Department Commander:

Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., May



# The Literary Revolution and Booksellers.

The most enterprising and shrewdest booksellers of the country recognize the fact that "The Literary Revolution" is in their interest, as well as in the interest of bookbuyers, and the leading dealers in important cities and towns will now commonly be found representing us. The sale of books is given to but one dealer in each place. Concentration limits expense and makes lowest prices possible. If no bookseller in your town represents us, speak to them, and write to us for catalogue; if none of them have the good taste and judgment to get on the people's side of "The Literary Revolution," we will see that another bookstore is started in the town.

## THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

This is one of the most important and characteristic of our publications. For 10 cents a number, or \$1.00 a year, it gives more high-class literature than either of the four-dollar magazines. The bound volumes are among our fastest selling books—a fact without precedent in magazine literature. Volume III., just ready, contains 1,188 pages, solid, beautiful type, and presents, as a small portion of its contents, Arnold's "Light of Asia," and Thos. Hughes' "Manliness of Christ," both complete: in book form, published by Boston houses, one was priced at \$1.50, and the other at \$1.00.

A specimen number of the Magazine will be sent free, post-paid, to any one, upon request. Monthly numbers, July to December, 1880, will be sent, post-paid, for 50 cents. Volume III., just ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 60 cents, or bound in half Russia, gilt top, price 85 cents, will be sent, post-paid, for 10 cents in addition to the price. The following is the list of contents of Volume III.:

### Animal Intelligence. Westminster Review.

A recent page of Arabian History. W. S. Blunt.

Where are we in Art. Lady F. F. Verney.

Atheism and the Rights of Man. W. H. Mallock.

On the Utility of their Beauty to Flowers. Edward Fry.

Beethoven. H. H. Statham.

The Bells of Lynn. Fred. E. Wetherly.

Rejected MSS. Belgravia.

The Late John Blackwood. Blackwood's Magazine.

The Functions of the Brain. Julius Althaus.

Buddha's First Sermon. T. W. Rhys Davids.

Burns and Heranger. Charles Mackay.

Cervantes' Voyages. James Mew.

The Manliness of Christ. Thomas Hughes.

The Cid. William E. A. Axon.

The Philosophy of Color. Edinburgh Review.

Colorado. J. W. Barclay.

Copyright. Matthew Arnold.

The Character and Writings of Cyrus the Great. Geo. Rawlinson.

Daltonism. William Pole.

The Perfect Death. Macmillan's Magazine.

The Deep Sea and its Contents. William R. Carpenter.

John Thaddeus Delane. Macmillan's Magazine.

### The Philosophy of Drawing Rooms. Cornhill Magazine.

Herbert Spencer on the Data of Ethics. H. Calderwood.

The New Fiction. Henry Holbeach.

Benjamin Franklin. Edinburgh Review.

Free Trade, Railways, and the Growth of Commerce.

W. E. Gladstone.

Old Fashioned Gardening. Margaret A. Paul.

The Pyramids of Ghizeh. Richard A. Proctor.

Antiquary's Ghost Story. Augustus Jessop.

The Russian Gipsies. Charles G. Leland.

Goethe's "Farbenlehre." John Tyndall.

The Beginnings of Greek Sculpture. Walter H. Patér.

Hagen's Voyages. Kate Freilgrath-Kroeger.

Handel. H. H. Statham.

Health at Home. B. W. Richardson.

Irish Needs and Irish Remedies. H. H. Hyndman.

The Honors and Names of the Italian Poets. Alder.

Frances Eleanor Trollope.

Justinian. Robert Buchanan.

Landlords and Land Laws. John Stuart Blackie.

The Light of Asia. Edwin Arnold.

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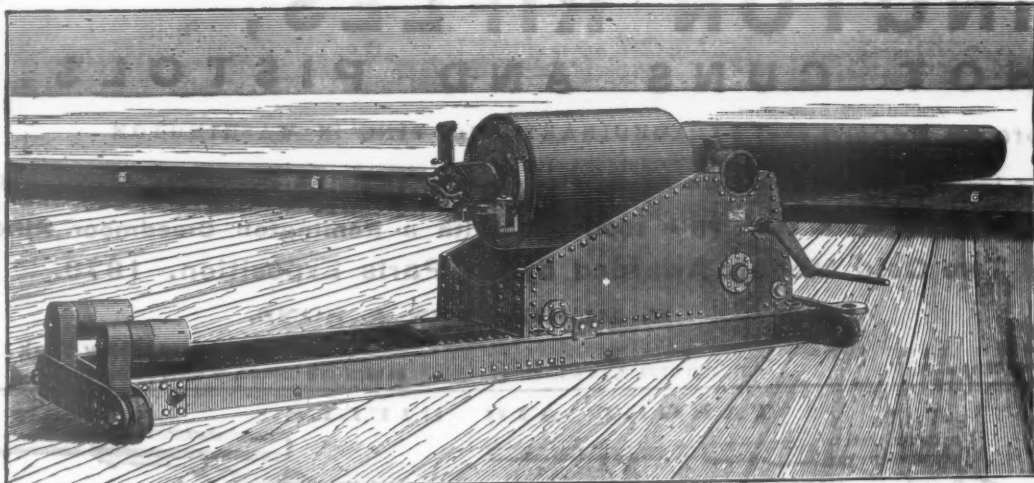
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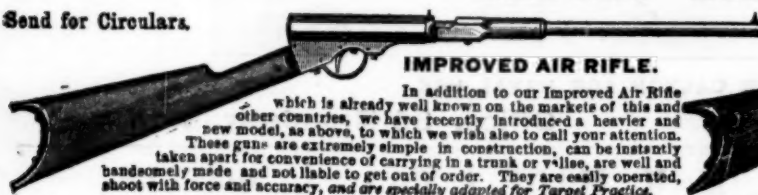
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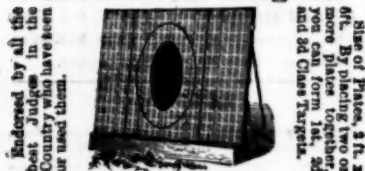
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GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 44.  
WHOLE NUMBER 876.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

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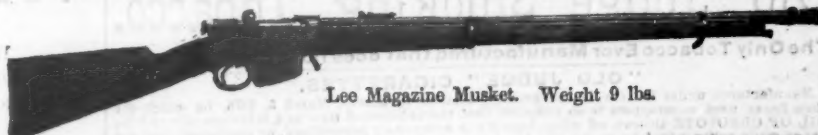
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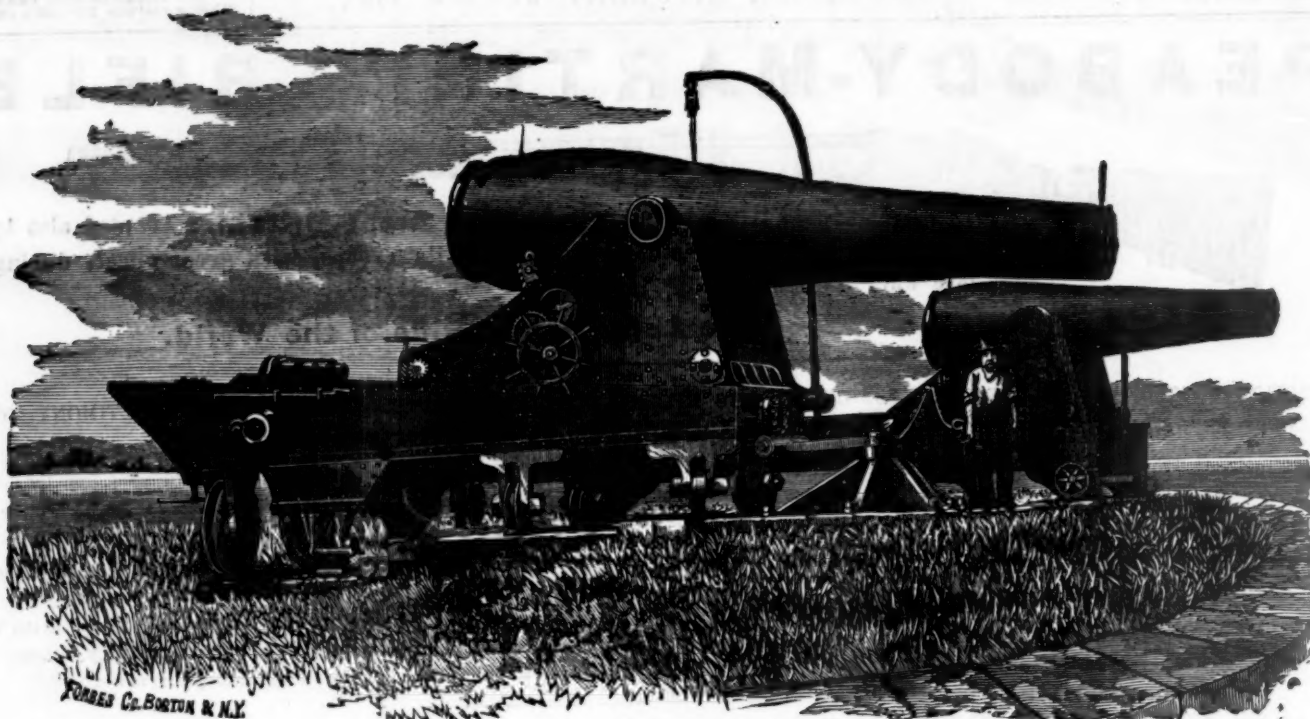
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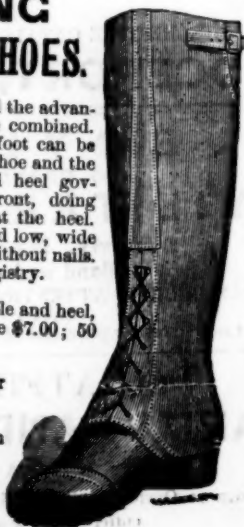
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## THE ARMY.

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H. J. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

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Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General.*  
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, *Brigadier-Advocate-General.*  
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Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, *Commissionary Gen. of Subsistence.*  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*  
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

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Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.  
Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.  
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,  
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. G.  
L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.  
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,  
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Co. E,  
5th Infantry, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.  
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry;  
Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Lound, 9th Cav., A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Hdqrs, Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqrs,  
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.  
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. Thomas H. Neill, 8th Cav.;  
Hdqrs, Fort Ringgold, Texas. 1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, Adj. 8th  
Cav., A. A. G.  
District of the Nueces.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 2d Infantry;  
Hdqrs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 2d  
Infantry, A. A. G.  
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry;  
Hdqrs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smither, 10th Cav.,  
A. A. G.  
District of North Texas.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 2d Infantry;  
Hdqrs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 2d  
Infantry, A. A. G.

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Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.  
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Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:  
Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

#### AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San  
Francisco, Cal.  
Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:  
Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox,  
Colonel 13th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.  
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.  
Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y.  
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.  
Major General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj. U. S. M. A.

### G. O. 9, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, May 17, 1880.

Describes the boundaries of a military reservation for Fort  
Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and a "winter pasturage" reservation for  
the same. The reservation for Fort Coeur d'Alene, as  
announced in G. O. 12, series of 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of  
Columbia, "subject to Executive approval" having been  
modified and diminished in the Executive Order above re-  
ferred to, said General Order is hereby rescinded.

### CIRCULAR, WAR DEPT., May 25, 1880.

Publishes regulations for the detail of retired officers of  
the Army at colleges, universities, etc., under the act ap-  
proved May 4; also a table of apportionment of details of  
officers for college duty, under section 1225, Revised Statutes,  
the apportionment being based on a division of the total  
population of the United States by the census of 1870  
(38,558,371) by 30 (the number of officers authorized), which  
gives 1,285,279 as the population a State or group of States  
should have, as nearly as practicable, to be entitled to an  
officer.

### CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. SOUTH, May 25, 1880.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in  
the Dept. of the South for March, 1880.

### CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. COLUMBIA, May 13, 1880.

Publishes a memorandum showing the means of public con-  
veyance to and from the different posts in the Dept. of  
Columbia.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major D. G. Swaim,  
Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Joliet, Ill., for the purpose  
of inspecting certain military prisoners now in confinement  
in the Illinois State Penitentiary (S. O. 115, May 28, D. M.).  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger  
Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect the accounts  
of disbursing officers of the Army, who are not under the  
orders of the Division commander, at the following named  
places, viz.: Allegheny Arsenal, Penn.; Norfolk, Va., and  
Baltimore, Md. (S. O., June 2, W. D.).  
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major George H. Weeks  
will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on business connected  
with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 62, May 20, D. A.).

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler is relieved from the further opera-  
tion of par. 2, S. O. 51, c. s., from the Hdqrs Dept. Dakota,  
and will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and there report to  
Maj. Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., commanding troops operating  
on the extension of the line of the Northern Pacific Rail-  
road, for duty as Q. M. of that command (S. O. 63, May 27,  
D. D.).

The operation of so much of par. 1, S. O. 118, May 28,  
1880, from W. D., as relieves Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M.,  
from duty in the Dept. of East, and directs him to report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty, is suspended until  
Aug. 15, 1880 (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in Dept.  
of Arizona, and will repair to N. Y. City. Leave of absence  
for one year, on Surg. certificate, is granted Capt. E. J.  
Strang (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

Maj. Chas. A. Reynolds, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter,  
N. Y., June 11 (S. O. 79, May 25, D. E.).  
Capt. G. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Scott,  
Kas., and inspect the National Cemetery at that point, on  
the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O.  
115, May 28, D. M.).

The C. O. Fort Probie, Mo., will at once detail an officer of  
his command to relieve Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., of his  
duties at that post, to enable him to comply with S. O. 118,  
c. s., from Hdqrs of Army, assigning him to duty at Cheyenne  
Depot, W. T. (S. O. 85, June 3, D. E.).

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., upon being relieved, will  
proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty in connection with  
the erection of certain new buildings at that post (S. O. 85,  
June 2, D. E.).

Maj. George H. Weeks, Q. M., is relieved from duty in  
Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the Lieut.-Gen., com-  
manding Mil. Div. of Missouri, for duty as Depot Q. M. at  
Fort Leavenworth. Kas. Capt. James Gillies, A. Q. M., is  
relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, and will report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for duty as Post Q. M.  
at Fort Monroe, Va. Capt. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., is re-  
lieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific for duty as Chief Q. M.,  
Dept. of Arizona. Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., will report to  
the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific for duty as Depot Q. M.  
at Yuma, A. T. Capt. G. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., is relieved from  
duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will report, by July 1,  
1880, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point for duty as  
Chief Q. M. of that Dept. Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., is re-  
lieved from duty in the Dept. of East, and will report to the  
Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of Missouri, for duty as  
Depot Q. M. at Cheyenne Depot, W. T. Capt. L. E.  
Campbell, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of  
East, and will report by letter to the Lieut.-Gen., com-  
manding Mil. Div. of Missouri, and in person to the Comdg. Gen.  
Dept. of Texas, for duty in connection with the purchase of  
sites for military posts in Texas and the construction of posts  
on or near the Rio Grande frontier. Capt. D. D. Wheeler,  
A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and  
will report to the Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of  
Missouri, for duty as Depot Q. M. at Yankton, D. T. Capt.  
J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Baltimore,  
Md., and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic  
for duty in connection with the erection of certain new build-  
ings at Fort Wayne, Mich. The officers specified will at once  
be relieved from their present duties by officers to be detailed,  
temporarily, by the commanders of the Departments in  
which they are serving (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one  
month, on Surgeon's cert., is granted Capt. W. A. Elderkin,  
Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 63, May 25, D. D.).

Capt. John F. Weston will turn over the public funds and  
property, for which he is responsible, to Maj. A. G. Robinson,  
Q. M. Dept., and will then repair to the Hdqrs Dept. Dako-  
ta and take charge of the office of the Chief Com. of Sub.  
of the Dept., during the temporary absence of that officer (S.  
O. 63, May 27, D. D.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles  
P. Eagan, C. S., is still further extended one month (S. O.,  
June 1, W. D.).

The following transfers of Com'y Sergeants are made: Com'y  
Sergt. John J. Hack, from Fort Brown, Tex., to San Diego,  
Tex.; Com'y Sergt. John Hessler, from San Diego, Tex., to  
Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O., June 1, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. Wm. G. Spencer, Asst.  
Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., May 20  
(S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.).

Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen is relieved from duty as Judge-  
Advocate of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Elliott, Tex., by  
par. 1, S. O. 246, series of 1879, from the Hdqrs Dept. Mis-  
souri, and is detailed as a member of said court (S. O. 112,  
May 25, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Thomas H. Plessants will proceed to Fort A.  
Lincoln, D. T., and report in person to the C. O. of that post,  
for duty at that station (S. O. 62, May 25, D. D.).

Upon the return to Fort Meade of 1st Lieut. Louis Breche-  
min from detached service, Maj. B. J. D. Irwin will be relieved  
from duty at that post, and will then report in person to the  
C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty as post surgeon at that  
station. A. A. Surg. Frederick L. Loring will proceed to Ft.  
Meade, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post, for duty  
at that station (S. O. 63, May 27, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. F. S. Dewey, recently appointed, is directed to  
report to the Med. Director of Dept. Missouri, for temporary  
duty (S. O. 113, May 26, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. William R. Hall, having reported at Hdqrs  
Dept. of Missouri, in compliance with par. 3, S. O. 107, c. s.,  
Hdqrs of Army, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to  
Maj. Henry E. Noyes, 4th Cav., for duty with troops  
ordered to New Mexico (S. O. 113, May 26, D. M.).

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect upon  
being relieved from duty in the Dept. of East, is granted  
Surg. J. C. G. Happerett (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. Frederick S. Dewey will proceed to Fort  
Wallace, Kas., and report to Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 10th  
Inf., for duty with Co. F of that regiment at its destination  
in Middle Park, Colo. (S. O. 114, May 27, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. at Fort  
Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., June 1 (S. O. 79, May 25, D. E.).

Capt. Carlos Carvallo, member G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie,  
W. T., June 3 (S. O. 48, May 23, D. P.).

Surg. E. P. Vollum is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton,  
N. Y. H. (S. O. 84, June 1, D. E.).

Surg. Dallas Bache, member G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks,  
Cal., May 27 (S. O. 74, May 24, M. D. P.).

A. A. Surg. Loren N. Clark will report for duty to the C.  
O. Fort Halleck, Nev., as Post Surg., relieving A. A. Surg.  
James Rorke, who will report to the Office of Med. Director  
at Hdqrs Dept. of California, for annulment of contract  
(S. O. 71, May 19, M. D. P.).

The telegraphic instructions of May 25, to the C. O., Fort  
Abraham Lincoln, directing that A. A. Surg. F. Lloyd pro-  
ceed via St. Paul to Fort Randall, and report to Col. W. R.  
Shafter, 1st Inf., to accompany three companies of the 1st  
Inf. to Fort Ringgold, Tex., and that, on completion of such  
duty, he return to St. Paul and report to the Med. Director of  
Dept. of Dakota, are placed on record in the current series of  
Special Orders from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 62, May  
25, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. C. B. Byrne is assigned to duty at Fort John-  
ston, N. C., relieving Asst. Surg. Valery Havard, who on  
being relieved will comply with the requirements of par. 1,  
S. O. 74, c. s., Hdqrs of Army, A. G. O. A. A. Surg. B. J.  
Byrne is assigned to duty at Mount Vernon Bks., Ala., to  
temporarily relieve Asst. Surg. J. V. Lauderdale, who has  
been granted leave of absence (S. O. 65, June 1, D. E.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Asst. Surg.  
Daniel Weisel.

Hosp. Steward Ferdinand Herscher will proceed to Fort  
Union, N. M., for duty (S. O. 116, May 31, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward William La Parle is relieved from duty at  
Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and will report to the C. O. Fort  
Fred. Steele, W. T., to relieve Hosp. Steward William Myers,  
who upon being relieved, will comply with par. 1, S. O. 102,  
c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Maj. James P. Canby, member G. C.-  
M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., May 20 (S. O. 78, May 24, D. C.).  
Paymaster W. A. Rucker will, in addition to his other  
duties, perform those of Chief Paymaster of Dept. Missouri,  
during the temporary absence of Col. Daniel McClure, Chief  
Paymaster of Dept. Missouri (S. O. 115, May 28, D. M.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons,  
Chief Engineer Officer, will proceed to Jacksonville, Ore., on  
public business, in connection with the Scottsburg and Camp  
Stewart military wagon road (S. O. 81, May 12, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer of  
Dept. Columbia, was ordered May 11 to proceed to Portland,  
Ore., on public business. The journey performed by him  
from Grave Creek to Roseburg, and return, between April  
25 and 28, was on public business, and is confirmed (S. O. 80,  
May 10, D. C.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres will repair  
to St. Paul, Minn., on public service (S. O. 63, May 27, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Whittemore is relieved from the com-  
mand of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and will  
report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office, to re-  
lieve Maj. S. C. Lyford. Maj. Lyford, on being relieved by  
Lieut.-Col. Whittemore, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa.,  
and assume command of the Frankford Arsenal (S. O., June  
2, W. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension  
of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, on Surg.  
certificate (S. O. 115, May 28, D. M.).

CHAPLAINS.—An extension of three months leave of  
absence is granted Chaplain J. C. Lavery.

## THE LINE.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week  
ending May 31, 1880:

Co. D, 1st Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.  
Co. F, 1st Cav., to Boise Bks, Idaho T.  
Co. A, 8th Cav., to Fort Duncan, Tex.  
Co. B, 8th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex.  
Cos. A, G, and I, 10th Cav., to Dept. of Texas.  
Co. F, 2d Inf., to Camp Chelan, Wash. T.  
Co. C, 8th Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.  
Co. H, 21st Inf., to Fort Canby, Wash. T.  
Hdqrs and Cos. A, B, and H, 24th Inf., to Fort Davis, Tex.  
Cos. C, G, I, and K, 24th Inf., to Fort Concho, Tex.  
Send all mail for 1st Inf. through Hdqrs Dept. of Texas.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters  
and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; P. Boise Bks,  
Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.;  
I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klam-  
ath, Ore.; K. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.,  
was ordered, May 1, to put Co. F (Parnell's) en route to take  
station at Boise Bks, I. T., as soon as the road is practicable,  
movement to be completed before the end of May; also to  
turn over to Capt. Parnell—to conduct to Boise—forty of the  
best horses at the post, together with the same number of  
equipments (S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Lieut.  
Frazier A. Bontelle, George B. Backus, and 2d Lieut. William  
C. Brown, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Klamath, Ore., May 13  
(S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.).

Capt. James Jackson and 2d Lieut. Albert S. Mills are de-  
tailed as members G. C.-M. instituted by virtue of par. 2, S.  
O. 74, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, vice Capt. William R.  
Parnell and 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, relieved (S. O. 79,  
May 8, D. C.).

Major George G. Hunt, 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz,  
Albert L. Mills, members, and 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle,  
J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Colville, W. T., May 17 (S. O. 79,  
May 8, D. C.).

Major John Green, Capt. Thomas McGregor, James Jack-  
son, 1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, William H. Miller, B. Q. M., 2d  
Lieut. Albert S. Mills, members, and 1st Lieut. Frank K.  
Upham, Adj. J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.,  
May 20 (S. O. 83, May 14, D. C.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. Albert S. Mills is relieved from duty as  
member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 79, from Hdqrs  
Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 83, May 14, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of  
two months, 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle, Fort Colville, W. T.  
(S. O. 81, May 12, D. C.).

One month, based on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Frank A.  
Edwards, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 82, May 13, D. C.).

Enlisted Men.—1st Sergt. William Marshall, Co. G, having  
turned over the general prisoner in his charge, will return to  
his proper station at Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 73, May 22,  
M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters  
and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.;  
D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. I. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.  
HEADQUARTERS FORT CUSTER, M. T., May 21, 1880.

G. O. 26.—It is with great pleasure and pride that the  
Commanding Officer publishes to his command the following  
letter from the Department Commander:  
Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., May



14, 1880. Commanding Officer, Fort Custer. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the reports, forwarded by you, of the several scouts made from your post in the month of March last by troops under the command respectively of Captains John Mix and J. N. Wheelan, 2d Cavalry, and Lieut. William H. Wheeler, 11th Infantry. The extraordinary march in one of the most inclement months of the year, made by Captain Mix's company, of sixty-five miles in eleven hours over bad roads, and its immediate engagement at the end of such a march with hostile Indians, an engagement continued until ended by the darkness of night, and the extraordinary marches made in the same month by Captain Wheelan's and Lieut. Wheeler's commands over bad roads, against driving snow storms, made all but unendurable by temperatures of the extreme cold, in faithful though fruitless search for hostile Indians, attest the zeal, the fine endurance, and the unwearied pluck of these excellent soldiers. The Department Commander, in conveying to you herewith his public acknowledgment of the fine behavior of these troops, desires you to extend to the officers and men of their commands the expression of his highest commendation. I am, Sir, etc.,

Geo. D. ROGERS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

By order of Col. J. W. Davidson, Commanding:  
Wm. C. RAWOLLE, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., 2d Cav.,  
Post Adjutant.

**3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.**—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; A. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—2d Lieut. John M. Porter, member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., by par. 1, S. O. 44, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).  
*Relieved.*—1st Lieut. Augustus C. Paul is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., by par. 1, S. O. 44, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

*Ordered to North Park.*—The Cheyenne Sun, May 30, says: "Lieut. A. C. Ducat, who was reported to have resigned, returned yesterday afternoon to Fort Sanders. He will not resign until he hears the result of the North Park Indian rumors. On account of the recent rumors of Indian disturbances in the North Park two companies of Col. Brackett's regiment, now stationed at Fort Sanders, have been ordered there. Should other troops be needed more of the same regiment will be sent from Fort Steele. Transportation was furnished yesterday to the aforesaid Fort Sanders companies."

*Enlisted Men.*—The C. O. Cheyenne Ord. Depot will relieve Privates Robert Feitch, Co. G, and George Wagner, Co. L, from duty at the Depot and order them to report for duty with their companies, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

**4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.**—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.  
\* Ute Expedition.

*Field Service.*—The C. O. of Coffeyville, Kas., will send the two companies of the 4th Cav., by rail, to New Mexico, as far beyond Albuquerque as cars go, where they will be met with orders from the C. O. of the Dist. of New Mexico—the companies to go in full strength, fully equipped for field service, with thirty days' rations from time of taking cars. Capt. L. O. Parker will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., to prepare the detachment of his company at that post for service in the field. Major H. E. Noyes, with Capt. L. O. Parker and detachment Co. A, will proceed by rail to New Mexico, as far beyond Albuquerque as cars go, where he will receive orders from the C. O. of the Dist. of New Mexico. The detachment to go fully equipped for field service, and supplied with thirty days' rations from time of taking the cars. The C. O. of Fort Reno, Ind. T., will send one full company of cavalry for field service in New Mexico, to Wellington, Kas., fully equipped and with two wagons. It will be provided with rations for ten days from the time of taking the cars. From Wellington it will proceed by rail to as far beyond Albuquerque as the cars go, and will there receive orders from the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 113, May 26, D. M.).

**5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.**—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Major Verling K. Hart, Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, Albert C. Woodson, 1st Lieut. William P. Hall, R. Q. M., members, and Capt. Jacob A. Angur, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., June 3 (S. O. 48, May 28, D. P.).  
*Enlisted Men.*—A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect from his re-enlistment, is granted Saddler John Branstrop, Co. B (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

**6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.**—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—Fifteen days, Capt. C. B. McClellan (S. O. 63, May 23, D. A.).

**7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.**—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

**8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.**—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. C. D. H. L. E. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Duncan, Tex.  
\* In the field.

*Horses.*—The Depot Q. M. at the San Antonio Depot will transfer one hundred and eight cavalry horses to the 8th Cav. (S. O. 101, May 26, D. T.).

**9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.**—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. F. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.  
\* In the field.

*Leave of Absence.*—Capt. Henry Carroll, five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

**10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Dept. of Texas; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.  
\* In the field.

**1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.**—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

The band of the 1st Artillery, in charge of Adjutant J. M. K. Davis, left Governor's Island on the afternoon of June 2 for Fort Adams. It has been temporarily at the former station for a month, and during that period was a valued accessory of garrison life.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Capt. Samuel S. Elder and 2d Lieut. John V. White, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., June 2 (S. O. 82, May 28, D. E.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Ten days, 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 83, May 29, D. E.).

**2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.**—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Corpus Christi, Tex.

*Change of Station.*—The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will at once direct 1st Lieut. John McGilvray, E. Q. M., to relieve Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., of his duties at Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 85, June 2, D. E.).

*G. C.-M. Service.*—1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan, 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson, members, and 1st Lieut. Edmund M. Cobb, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., June 2 (S. O. 82, May 28, D. E.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One year, from June 1, 1880, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. E. D. Hoyle (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

*Transfers.*—The following transfers in the 2d Art. are announced: 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck from Bat. C to E; 1st Lieut. Barnet Wager from Bat. E to C.

*Decoration Day.*—Minute guns were fired in the rear of the cemetery of Baltimore by Co. A, 2d Art., while the graves were being decorated, and the regimental band furnished the music for the day.

**3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.**—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., June 1 (S. O. 79, May 25, D. E.).  
Capt. Lewis Smith, 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, and 2d Lieut. Herman Dowd, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., June 2 (S. O. 82, May 28, D. E.).

*To Join.*—1st Lieut. Frank W. Hess is relieved from duty at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., to take effect Aug. 15, 1880, and will join his battery (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

*Decoration Day.*—A large number of men of Batteries E and I, 3d Art., from Fort Wadsworth, participated in the Decoration Day services on Staten Island. Seven of them had charge of a mounted cannon. In returning the horses became unmanageable, and the cannon was run into a bank of earth and the carriage badly damaged. Most of the soldiers escaped with slight injuries, but one of them—Albert Hoppel—was severely injured, but at latest accounts was expected to recover.

**4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.**—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Cal.; G. Fort Sanby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, and 2d Lieut. John R. Totten, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., June 2 (S. O. 82, May 28, D. E.).

*Assigned to Station.*—Major La Rhet L. Livingston, having assumed command of his regiment, will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., as C. O. of the post (S. O. 72, May 20, M. D. P.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. Sydney W. Taylor, Alcatraz Island, Cal., to take effect June 6, 1880 (S. O. 74, May 24, M. D. P.).

Four months, to take effect upon being relieved from his duties as A. A. Q. M. at the U. S. Military Academy, by Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

**5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.**—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. E. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Capt. F. L. Guenther, G. V. Weir, 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, R. Q. M., O. E. Wood, G. N. Whistler, members, and 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., May 31 (S. O. 63, May 26, D. S.).

1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., June 2 (S. O. 82, May 28, D. E.).

*Leave Extended.*—Col. Henry J. Hunt, comdg. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., further extended five days (S. O. 63, May 26, D. S.).

*Enlisted Men.*—The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will send Private Edward Tregoning, Bat. C—an insane soldier—to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission into the National Asylum for the Insane (S. O. 83, May 29, D. E.).

**1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.**—Changing station to Department of Texas. (Send all mail through Hdqrs Dept. of Texas).

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. M. P. Maus, further extended four days (S. O. 62, May 25, D. D.).

*Transfer of Troops.*—A despatch dated Yankton, D. T., May 29, 1880, says: "The steamers *Black Hills* and *Josephine* left here this morning for Fort Randall, and will bring down the 1st Infantry, which is to be transferred to Texas."

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Peur d'Alene, Idaho; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. I. Camp Cheilan, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—2d Lieut. Wm. J. Turner, member, G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 17 (S. O. 79, May 8, D. C.).  
Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, 1st Lieut. James Ulio, 2d Lieut. Wm. J. Turner and John S. Mallory, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Colville, W. T., May 17 (S. O. 79, May 8, D. C.).

*Enlisted Men.*—Private Frank A. Grove, Co. I, 2d Inf., is transferred to Bat. M, 4th Art., with which he is now temporarily serving (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

**3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.**—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

*Enlisted Men.*—Upon the recommendation of his Regimental Commander, Private Charles F. Luppy, Band, 3d Inf., under charge of desertion, is restored to duty without trial (S. O. 63, May 27, D. D.).

**4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.**—Headquarters Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; B. C. E. F. I. Camp on White River, Colo.; H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Capt. John W. Bubb, 1st Lieut. Henry Seton, Rufus P. Brown, and 2d Lieut. Nathaniel J. Whitehead, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, Wy. T., June 3 (S. O. 48, May 28, D. P.).

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.**—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham, Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

**7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.**—Headquarters and I. Fort Snelling, Minn.; B. C. E. F. H. K. Camp on White River, Colo.; A. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands; G. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—Upon the receipt of this order at Fort Snelling, Cos. A, D, and G will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to take station as follows: Co. A (Coolidge's) at Fort Buford; Co. D (Combs's) at Cantonment Bad Lands, and Co. G (Browning's) at Fort Stevenson (S. O. 63, May 27, D. D.).

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Major David H. Brotherton, Capt. Charles C. Rawn, George L. Browning, 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, F. M. H. Kendrick, 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, Francis Woodbridge, Samuel R. Douglas, J. Espy McCoy, members, and 1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 27 (S. O. 61, May 24, D. D.).  
*To Join.*—2d Lieut. George S. Young will remain at the Supply Depot at Rawlins' Station, Wy., until the arrival of the companies of his regiment now at White River, when he will join his company (S. O. 116, May 31, D. M.).

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks, Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, Capt. William S. Worth, 1st Lieut. William H. McMinin, 2d Lieut. Percy Parker, members, and 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., May 27 (S. O. 74, May 24, M. D. P.).

**9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.**—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; F. K. Camp on Snake River, C. I.  
\* At Camp near Fort Lewis, Colo.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. Edwin Follock, 9th Inf., A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and comply with instructions to him in letter of May 25, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station (S. O. 58, May 25, D. N. M.).

*G. C.-M. Service.*—1st Lieut. Wm. F. Norris, J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., by par. 1, S. O. 44, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

*Relieved.*—2d Lieut. Frank L. Dodds is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 44, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; P. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. William Paulding and Stephen Y. Seyburn will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 79, May 25, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Charles E. Botsford will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Comdg. Dept. of Texas, before June 10, 1880, as a witness in the case of Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf. (S. O. 85, June 2, D. E.).

*G. C.-M. Service.*—Capt. Robert H. Hall, John N. Craig, 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Stiles, Alured Lark, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., June 1 (S. O. 79, May 25, D. E.).

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.

*G. C.-M. Service.*—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 26 (S. O. 99, May 24, D. T.).

1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael is detailed a member G. C.-M. in-stituted at San Antonio, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 95, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 101, May 26, D. T.).

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, three months (S. O., June 1, W. D.).

*Transfers.*—Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 11th Inf. are announced: 1st Lieut. C. F. Roe from Co. D to B; 1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor from Co. B to D (S. O., May 31, W. D.).

*Enlisted Men.*—Private Henry Krieger, Co. E, 11th Inf., now with his command, is transferred to the Provost Guard, General Service, U. S. Army, stationed at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., May 28, W. D.).

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; E. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; H. Angel Island, Cal.  
\* In the field.

*Leave Extended.*—Three months to Lieut. J. J. Clague.

*Enlisted Men.*—Private Patrick Driver, Co. D, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Lowell, A. T., with the view of joining his company, stationed at Camp John A. Rucker, A. T. (S. O. 72, May 20, M. D. P.).

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.  
\* Ute Expedition

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, Camp on Bear River, Colo., leave to take effect after termination of his present field service (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

*Medical Treatment.*—Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, now at Camp on Snake River, W. T., will proceed to Fort Douglas, U. T., for medical treatment (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

*Enlisted Men.*—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after his re-enlistment, is granted Private Frank J. Hinsen, Co. E (S. O. 47, May 26, D. P.).

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.  
\* At Camp near Fort Lewis, Colo.  
\* In the field.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 111, May 24, D. M.).

*To Join.*—Capt. C. H. Conrad, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him in par. 4, S. O. 10, H. Q. A., and reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico for duty, will proceed to join his company, C, at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 56, May 18, D. N. M.).

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; E. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.; D. Fort Gibson, I. T.

\* Ute Expedition.  
\* At Coffeyville, Kas.

*Change of Station.*—2d Lieut. John Newton is assigned to the charge of the Supply Depot at Rawlins' Station, Wy., and will proceed to that point and relieve the officer now in charge, receiving to him for all property pertaining to the Depot. In proceeding to Rawlins Lieut. Newton will travel via Denver, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo., transacting at each place the public business with which he has been charged (S. O. 116, May 31, D. M.).

*Detached Service.*—The telegraphic instructions of May 27, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to the C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., directing 2d Lieut. John Newton to repair to Fort Leavenworth, and report to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept., are confirmed (S. O. 115, May 23, D. M.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Two months, from June 1, 1880, on



Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri, Capt. D. M. Vance (S. O. 113, May 23, D. M.)

**Field Service.**—The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will send Capt. Hale's Co. H, and the C. O. of Fort Gibson, I. T., will send Co. D, by rail to New Mexico, as far beyond Albuquerque as cars go, where they will be met with orders from the C. O. of the Dist. of New Mexico—they will go in full strength, fully equipped for field service, and supplied with two wagons and thirty days' rations. The C. O. of Fort Wallace, Kas., will send Capt. Wedemeyer's Co. F (mounted)—leaving one non-commissioned officer and three privates only at the post—by rail, as soon as practicable, to Georgetown, Colo., whence it will march to a point in the Middle Park about twenty miles west of Sulphur Springs, where it will go into camp—the company to go fully equipped and rationed for thirty days (S. O. 113, May 26, D. M.)

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.**—Headquarters and B, D, H, A, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, F, Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. William M. Van Horne, Henry S. Howe, 1st Lieut. James M. Burns, Alexander Ogilvie, James Brennan, 2d Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, Edgar W. Howe, members, and 2d Lieut. William A. Mann, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., June 1 (S. O. 61, May 24, D. M.)

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, K, Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G, H, Fort Shaw, M. T.; I, Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D, Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

**Leave of Absence.**—Twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Post Commander, 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, Fort Logan, M. T. (S. O. 62, May 25, D. M.)

One month, 1st Lieut. James H. Baldwin, now temporarily on duty in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 62, May 25, D. M.)

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, K, Fort Lyon, Co. T.; C, G, I, Fort Dodge, Kas.

\* Ute Expedition.

† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. W. J. Lyster is detailed as member of the Board to examine non-commissioned officers, constituted by par. 2, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 111, May 24, D. M.)

**Regiment.**—1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor will return to his station, Baxter Springs, Kas. (S. O. 111, May 24, D. M.)

**Enlisted Men.**—1st Sergt. John Lewis, Co. K, having been discharged from further attendance as witness before the G. C.-M. in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will return to the station of his company, Baxter Springs, Kas. (S. O. 111, May 24, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, H, Fort Clark, Tex.; F, Fort Duncan, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., was ordered, May 19, to proceed to Washington, D. C., to accompany Arctic expedition (S. O. 100, May 25, D. M.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 26 (S. O. 99, May 24, D. M.)

**Relieved.**—Capt. J. C. Bates is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at San Antonio, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 95, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 101, May 26, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 102, May 27, D. T.)

**Lieut. Wishart.**—So much of the mitigated sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. Alexander Wishart, published in G. C.-M. O. 31, H. Q. A., May 6, 1880, as relates to confinement, will be executed at the post where his company may be stationed, instead of at the headquarters of his regiment (G. C.-M. O. 37, June 1, H. Q. A.)

**Enlisted Men.**—A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Private Michael O'Gara, Co. H, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 101, May 26, D. T.)

**21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.**—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; B, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C, Fort Klamath, Ore.; D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, with a detachment of ten enlisted men, inclusive of the proper proportion of non-commissioned officers, to be detailed from the garrison of Vancouver Bks, will proceed to White Bluffs, on the Columbia River, for the purpose of establishing a temporary depot for the receipt and forwarding of stores and supplies for the new post at Lake Chelan. While on this duty, Lieut. Eltonhead will perform the duties of A. Q. M. and A. C. S., in addition to commanding the detachment. The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will detail a similar detachment (mounted) from his command, under a commissioned officer—junior to Lieut. Eltonhead which will march to White Bluffs and report to him for duty. This detachment may be relieved from time to time at the discretion of the C. O. Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Francis J. Patten will proceed to Portland, Ore., for the purpose of consultation with Major George B. Dandy, Disbursing Q. M. (S. O. 80, May 10, D. C.)

After complying with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. 77, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, Major Edwin C. Mason, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to make the usual annual inspection of Boise Bks, I. T. (S. O. 81, May 12, D. C.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—2d Lieut. John S. Parker, Jr., member, and 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Klamath, Ore., May 13 (S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.)

Capt. Robert Pollock, 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, Charles M. Truitt, Edward H. Brooke, members, and 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., May 20 (S. O. 78, May 6, D. C.)

Col. Henry A. Morrow, Capt. Evan Miles, George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, 1st Lieut. Fred H. E. Ebstein, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. James C. Shofner, members, and 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 17 (S. O. 79, May 8, D. C.)

**Enlisted Men.**—In consideration of his previous good conduct, and upon the recommendation of the Colonel of the 21st Inf., Private Thomas L. Coon, Co. D, 18th Inf., now in confinement at Vancouver Bks, W. T., is restored to duty without trial, and assigned temporarily to Co. F, 21st Inf. (S. O. 80, May 10, D. C.)

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**—Headquarters and D, F, H, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; E, Post at San Antonio, Tex.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. C. J. Dickey, 1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, members, and 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 26 (S. O. 99, May 24, D. T.)

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.**—Headquarters and B, E, K, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, G, Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I, Fort Reno, I. T.; F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

† At Caldwell, Kas.

**Change of Station.**—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.,

will send, as soon as possible, one of the companies now at his post, fully equipped for field service, by rail, to Caldwell, Kas., where it will relieve Co. I, 23d Inf., in the duty it is now performing. When relieved, Co. I will march to Fort Reno, I. T., and take post (S. O. 113, May 26, D. M.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Elliott, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 246, series of 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, and is detailed as Judge-Advocate of said Court (S. O. 112, May 25, D. M.)

**Rifle Team.**—Sergt. Samuel Ashton, of Co. G, and Private Thomas F. Mulcahy, of Co. I, having been designated by their regimental commander as proper persons to be detailed as members of the Department Team to compete at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, Long Island, they will proceed from Fort Supply, I. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 114, May 27, D. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**—Headquarters and A, B, H, Fort Davis, Tex.; D, E, F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Concho, Tex.

**G. C.-M.**—A G. C.-M. was ordered to convene at Fort Clark, Tex., June 1, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Theodore Decker, 24th Inf. The following is the detail for the Court: Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, 23d Inf.; Major A. L. Hough, 23d Inf.; Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. McA. Webster, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 99, May 24, D. T.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 98, May 22, D. T.)

**Leave Extended.**—Three months to Lieut. J. J. Brereton.

**25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.**—Changing station to Department of Dakota. Send all mail to Yankton, D. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., May 26 (S. O. 99, May 24, D. T.)

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1880.**

Captain Thomas L. Brent (retired)—Died May 24, 1880, at Columbus, Ohio.

2d Lieutenant John F. C. Hegewald, 15th Infantry—Resigned May 22, 1880.

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—1st Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., Acting Signal Officer, on unserviceable Quartermaster's and Ordnance stores (S. O., May 28, W. D.)

**Cavalry Horses.**—All cavalry horses which have been turned in to the Q. M. Dept. within the Mil. Div. of Missouri for recuperation, and which are now fit for cavalry service, will be restored to the cavalry service by or prior to the first of next July (S. O. 50, May 28, M. D. M.)

**Mileage.**—The journeys performed by Major Henry W. Jones (retired), on May 20, 21, 22, and 24, 1880, from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C., and return, for the purpose of attending the sessions of the Medical Board convened by par. 5, S. O. 105, May 12, 1880, from the War Dept., are approved by the Secretary of War for the payment of mileage (S. O., May 31, W. D.)

**Board of Officers.**—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Glover Perin, M. D.; Capt. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf.; A. D. C., and Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M. Dept., will assemble in St. Paul, Minn., on May 26, 1880, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Theodore McClellan, formerly a Sergeant of Co. A, 6th Inf., for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 60, May 22, D. T.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Clark, Tex., for the purpose of superintending the practice of marksmen, assembled at that post, to compete for places on the department contingent of the division team, to be sent to the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The Board will select, from the competitors, six men, to represent the department in the competition at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., (to arrive there by July 1, 1880,) when the division team will be organized. Detail for the Board: Capt. J. C. Bates, 20th Inf.; Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf.; A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav., and one officer of the 22d Inf., at Fort Clark, to be designated by the C. O. 22d Inf. (S. O. 101, May 26, D. T.)

**General Service Detachment.**—Private Henry E. Randall, now in St. Paul, Minn., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Honorable Secretary of War for assignment to duty (S. O. 60, May 22, D. D.)

The charge of desertion pending against Private Cortland Backman, Co. A, Permanent Party, (in confinement at Jackson Bks, La.,) appearing unfounded, it is removed; he will be released from confinement and restored to duty (S. O. 63, May 26, D. S.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Snelling, Minn., May 27. Detail: Ten officers of the 7th Infantry.

At McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., May 31. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Art.

At Fort Yates, D. T., June 1. Detail: Eight officers of the 17th Inf.

At Fort Klamath, Ore., May 13. Detail: Four officers of the 1st Cav., and two of the 21st Inf.

At Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 17. Detail: Seven officers of the 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Wm. J. Turner, 2d Inf.

At Fort Colville, W. T., May 17. Detail: Four officers of the 1st Cav., and four of the 2d Inf.

At Fort Townsend, W. T., May 20. Detail: Major Jas. P. Canby, Paymr.; 1st Lieut. Wm. G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., and five officers of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., May 20. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Cav.

At San Antonio, Tex., May 26. Detail: Three officers of the 22d Inf., and one each from the 11th Inf., 20th Inf., and 25th Inf.

At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., June 1. Detail: Major C. A. Reynolds, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Eaton, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, M. D., and five officers of the 10th Inf.

At Fort Clark, Tex., June 1, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Theodore Decker, 24th Inf. For officers detailed see 24th Inf. At Fort Monroe, Va., June 2. Detail: Two officers of the 1st Art.; three of the 4th Art.; three of the 3d Art.; three of the 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., May 27. Detail: Five officers of the 8th Inf., and Surg. D. Bache, M. D.

At Fort Laramie, W. T., June 3. Detail: Five officers of the 5th Cav.; four of the 4th Inf., and Asst. Surg. Carlos Carvalho, M. D.

**Theatricals at Fort Hamilton.**—The amateur theatrical company at Fort Hamilton repeated, on Thursday and Friday evenings, May 20 and 21, their entertainments at the theatrical rooms at that post. On Friday evening, the officers and ladies from several of the posts in the harbor, with their friends, attended the second rendition of the comedy of "Caste." The theatre was handsomely, tastefully, and conveniently arranged, and the auditorium seated about one hundred persons. The cast of "Caste," as represented by the amateurs, was as follows: Marquise de St. Maur, Miss Mary Gelston; Esther, Mrs. Gelston; Polly, Mrs. Postley; Eccles, Dr. Happersett; Hon. George d'Alroy, Lieut. Postley; Capt. Hautree, Lieut. Scriven; Sam Gerridge, Mr. Atkinson. The costumes were tasteful and appropriate, and in keeping with the strict rules of histrionic *menage*, and the ladies looked particularly lovely. The personation of the several characters was excellent, in fact all that could be desired by the most fastidious critic, and the audience showed its appreciation of the merits of the actors by frequent plaudits and the presentation of baskets and bouquets of choice flowers. The queenly Marquise de St. Maur was especially admired, not only for her attractive beauty, but for her inimitable representation of the character of a lady of the *ancienne noblesse*. Polly Eccles was lively and brilliant in her personation of the character, and came in for a large share of admiration and applause. Esther d'Alroy performed her difficult part with ease and grace, and grew in favor with each act. Dr. Happersett, as Eccles, showed a perfect conception of the character, and his personation of it could not have been surpassed by an old stager. His appearance invariably provoked roars of laughter and hearty applaudings. Lieut. Scriven made a decided hit as Major Hautree, looking and acting to perfection the character of an English swell. The acting of the "Kettle Scene" between Major Hautree and Polly Eccles could scarcely be excelled by professionals. Lieut. Postley, as d'Alroy, so played his part as to keep up a lively interest in the audience, and in the pathetic scenes was natural and effective. Mr. Atkinson, as Sam Gerridge, entered into his part with spirit and animation, and was very happy in giving expression to its salient points and features. The amusing and affecting scenes with Polly Eccles were charmingly acted.

**COLONEL JOSEPH C. AUDENRIED, A. D. C.**—Colonel Joseph C. Audenried, so well and favorably known to the Army as the Aide-de-camp, for many years, of the General of the Army, died at Washington, June 3. He entered the Military Academy as a Cadet, July 1, 1857, was graduated June 24, 1861, and promoted on that date to 2d Lieutenant of the 1st Cavalry and 1st Lieutenant of the 6th Cavalry. He was engaged in June and July, 1861, drilling volunteers at Washington, and in the Manassas Campaign of July of that year was an aide of General Tyler, and engaged in the action at Blackburn's Ford and battle of Bull Run. He was Adjutant of his regiment from December, 1861, to July, 1862; Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and while in that position was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 and May 4, 1862; battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, and action of Hanover Court-house, May 27, 1862; appointed in July, 1862, an Aide-de-camp of Major-General Sumner. On the 20th of August, 1862, he was appointed an additional Aide-de-camp, with rank of Captain in the Staff; served in the Maryland Campaign, and was engaged in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, where he was wounded. He was successively after that period an aide on the staff of Generals Sumner, Wool, Grant, and Sherman, and was engaged in all the notable battles participated in by the last named commander—Vicksburg, Collierville, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Meridian, Atlanta Campaign, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro', on the "March to the Sea," Savannah, Averysboro', Bentonville, Raleigh, and the surrender of General Johnston at Durham Station, April 26, 1865. He received the brevet of Major, September 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta Campaign, and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion." He was promoted Captain 6th Cavalry, July 1, 1866, and since the close of the war has been one of General Sherman's aides, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from August 11, 1866, to March 8, 1869, and of Colonel from March 8, 1869, to the present. Colonel Audenried was a man of unusually fine personal appearance and of varied attainments, both military and civil, and was held in high esteem and affection by General Sherman, and by the officers of the Army in general. He will be greatly missed in Washington, where he took an active interest in all social matters. His remains, it is understood, are to be removed to West Point for interment. Since this was written we have received the following, G. O. No. 45, Hdqrs of the Army, A. G. O., June 3, 1880:

It is with pain and sorrow that the General of the Army has to announce the death of Colonel Joseph Crain Audenried, his Aide-de-camp, who died at his residence in Washington at 4:30 o'clock this morning, after a painful illness of seven weeks.

Colonel Audenried was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1839; entered the Military Academy with Class of 1857, and graduated June 24, 1861. The civil war had just begun. He was hurried forward to Washington as 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, to assist in organizing and drilling the troops then hastily assembled, and took part in the first campaign under General Daniel Tyler, as Aide-de-camp. From July, 1861, to March, 1862, he served with Company A, 3d Artillery; and in the Peninsula campaign was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to General Emory's Cavalry command. July 10, 1862, he was selected by General E. V. Sumner as an Aide-de-camp on his Staff, as Commander of the 2d Army Corps, in which he served continuously till General Sumner's death in March, 1863, being wounded at Antietam, and brevetted Captain.

After a few days' service with General Wool, in New York, he was ordered as an additional Aide-de-camp to General U. S. Grant, to whom he reported in person June 30, 1863, and was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, and continued as a member of General Grant's Staff, till October 1, 1863, when, on the application of General Sherman, commanding the 15th Corps, he was assigned to him in the same capacity as Aide-de-camp, and reported to him in person at Memphis, October 1, 1863. He has been on the personal Staff of General Sherman from that day to this, always present for duty, prompt, energetic, intelligent, courteous, and knightly, the very impersonation of a thorough Staff officer.

General Sherman first noticed Captain Audenried when he brought him a verbal message at Jackson, Mississippi, from General Grant. In Vicksburg, in July, 1863, and soon after, having a vacancy on his Staff, he tendered it to Captain Audenried, who accepted, and thus has shared every battle, campaign, and command of the General during the last seventeen eventful years, embracing the Chattanooga and Knoxville campaigns; that to Meridian; the Atlanta campaign; the march to the sea; that of the Carolinas; several extensive tours through the Great West among the Indians; the trip through Europe in 1873, and the incident and delicate duties of the command of the Army since 1869.

It is impossible to summarize his share in all these events, now matters of history, but no one who has not served in actual war can measure the importance and responsibilities of an Aide-de-camp, carrying orders involving complicated movements, always verbal, and needing the highest order of courage and intelligence in execution. Thousands still live who will bear willing testimony to his great capacity, and his elegant manners and address, by day and by night, in sunshine and storm; and still others who have observed in him the model gentleman in the social circles in which he moved and where he was so great a favorite. In Europe, whether in the palace or on the wild steppes of Tartary, he formed



the type of the American soldier and gentleman. Charged with public property, he watched with the same faithful care as of his own, and in disbursing money his accounts are models of accuracy and neatness.

In the death of Colonel Audenried the General feels that he has sustained an irreparable loss, personal and official, of one in whose honor, fidelity, and integrity he reposed absolute confidence, for whom he entertained feelings rather of a son than of an officer, and he is left the Army generally will experience a similar feeling. Though dead, his example stands out in bold relief, inviting imitation by all the young officers of our Army.

He will be buried, at his own request, at West Point. The funeral will take place from the house, No. 1023 Vermont avenue, at 3 p. m., Friday, June 4, to the Sixth street cars, and will conclude from the chapel at West Point, New York, at 10 a. m., of Sunday, the 6th instant.

Officers of the General's staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

#### CLOSE OF THE WHITTAKER COURT.

On the 27th of May came the final testimony and the arguments in the Whittaker case. 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, of the 2d Cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Cavalry and Infantry Tactics; 1st Lieut. Benj. H. Randolph, 2d Artillery; 2d Lieut. Coffin, 5th Artillery, and Capt. Sears, offered testimony, which went to show that a pair of citizen's trousers was found rolled up in a shirt and concealed in the sleeve of Whittaker's overcoat, and that Whittaker couldn't account for their being there. He was also shown to have offered Mrs. Greener a sum of money in gratitude for efforts in his behalf. Then Recorder Sears made his argument, which, though two hours long, was listened to with intense interest. By conviction an abolitionist, and at present a republican in politics, he said that he could assure the court that he came into the case without thought of color or condition. The Recorder recited the facts and asked, in conclusion, that the court declare that Whittaker should be tried by a Court-martial for conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman, and for perjury. In the course of his remarks he suggested, as the result of the examination of Whittaker's papers, that the desire to influence the heart of an obdurate maiden might be the explanation of his motive.

Lieut. Knight followed in reply. He retold the story of the assault as related by Whittaker, and claimed that it was confirmed by much of the evidence of witnesses called against him. He had no motive to mutilate himself. His character from early boyhood had been good, and based upon the teachings of a religious mother. He claimed that the majority of the evidence of the handwriting experts clearly established the fact that the note of warning was a forgery; that it was no friendly note, but written on stolen paper and put where it was to entrap Whittaker. With the court he was willing to leave the case, with the assurance that if its findings were against Whittaker there would be another hearing before another court, in which Whittaker might be more successful in vindicating his innocence.

May 29, the court met in secret session and agreed upon the following report, which was signed by all the members:

The Court of Inquiry, appointed by Special Orders No. 55, Headquarters Department of West Point, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., April 8, 1880, to examine into and investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the recent assault made upon Cadet Whittaker, and the imputation cast upon his character in relation thereto, has the honor to submit the following report as the result of its investigation:

**Facts.**—On the morning of Tuesday, April 6, 1880, Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker was absent from roll-call at reveille. The officer in charge directed Cadet G. R. Burnett, the Cadet Officer of the Day, to inspect for him, and he was thus first discovered by that cadet. Cadet Whittaker was found in his room, on the floor of the alcove, in which stood his bed, apparently asleep or insensible; around each ankle was knotted tightly a piece of cadet belting, the ends of the two pieces being tied together; a third piece, of full width, looped about these, secured his feet to the side rail of the bedstead. With similar bands, and in the same manner, his wrists were bound together, they being about one and one-half inches apart; his arms were extended in front of his body, his hands and fingers free. The pieces of belting used, except the one above mentioned, varied in width from quarter to half the full width of cadet belting. He wore drawers and a marine undershirt; he lay on his right side, his body making an angle of about 25 degrees with the side of the bedstead; a pillow rested upon a faded comforter was under his head, and the pillow was much stained with blood. There was also blood about his hair and ears and on his shirt at the shoulders. There was a little blood on the legs of his drawers, above the knees, and some upon the bands attached to his ankles and wrists. There were several spots of blood upon the floor, near his body, a little upon the underside of the mattress at the foot and upon the upper side at the head. There was a stain of blood on the wall of the room about over the middle of the bed. In the alcove, near the front line and towards the partition wall lay a looking-glass, face down. Around this, towards the front, lay tufts of hair and scraps of burned paper. Near this was a riding jacket, a pair of pantaloons, and a wet sock. The floor here was slightly wet, and showed a few drops of blood. Cadet Whittaker's pocketknife, the large blade open, was found in the alcove, between his body and the bed, and a handkerchief from which the name had been cut or torn, and stained with blood, was near his head on the floor. Without the alcove were a blanket and a comforter, and at the foot of the bed an Indian club upon the table, which stood in the prolongation. On the bed, and about four feet from it, was a small pair of scissors belonging to Cadet Whittaker, and some books. The gas was found lighted, but only partly turned on. The alcove curtains, looped back in the usual manner, bore no indication of having been recently disturbed. The window curtains were unlooped and the upper sash of the window was lowered. Cadet Whittaker's room is on the fourth floor of the barracks. The ventilator of the room and the transom over the door both open into the hall. Neither was closed. The steam-pipes enter the room from below, in the corner diagonally opposite that in which his bed stands. About these pipes there is an open space through which the floor of the room below can be seen. The hall which separates this room from the room opposite is 9 feet wide. Between this room and the adjoining one there is a stone wall 2 feet thick. The ordinary walk of a person in the room can be distinctly heard in the adjacent room, and also the one directly below.

The Post Surgeon, Dr. C. T. Alexander, reached the room about seventeen minutes after Cadet Whittaker was discovered. Up to this time there had been observed in Cadet Whittaker no appearance of life, except a movement of one of his great toes, the beating of the pulse, and respiration. The Surgeon, upon his arrival, found the pulse full and regular, such as belongs to a man in health, the skin of normal temperature and natural. The appearance of the eyes

was also natural. There was no evidence of blows or contusion about the head. The Surgeon had entered the room in the full belief that an outrage had been committed, but within a few minutes he had concluded that the Cadet was feigning, and left the room and reported his conviction to the commandant. The noise and confusion attending the discovery of Cadet Whittaker, and the examination and effort made by the Surgeon had, up to this time, failed to arouse him. When the Surgeon returned with the commandant, and the effort to arouse him were renewed, he came in an instant to perfect and complete sensibility. The personal evidences of an assault were incised wounds on the anterior surface of the lobes of both ears—about five-eighths of an inch long on the right ear, not so long on the left—also an exceedingly small piece removed from the tip of the left ear, a cut resembling a pin scratch across the back of the left hand, and two parallel cuts, very slight, and about five-eighths of an inch long, across the tip of the little toe of the left foot. The Surgeon estimated that from one and a half to two ounces of blood had been lost. The hair at the back of his head was cut in swaths extending from the back of the right ear around and upward to the left. The hair had also been cut in spots on the left side, on top, and a little from the right side. No other injuries, bruises, or marks whatever were found upon his person, and at 11 o'clock that day he attended his usual recitation. When questioned on the morning of the occurrence as to any possible clue that he could give as to the perpetrators of the attack upon him, Cadet Whittaker reported that on the previous Sunday afternoon he had found in his room an anonymous note of warning, which note he delivered to Lt. Coffin, the officer in command of his company.

**Investigation.**—In order to investigate fully the facts and circumstances of the assault, and, if possible, to remove the imputation cast upon the character of Cadet Whittaker, the court endeavored to determine by whom the assault was committed. With this object, every reasonable line of inquiry suggested was entered upon, and every suspicion that might tend to throw light upon the subject was considered. A careful and thorough examination was made of every reasonable theory to account for the assault and discover the perpetrators. The only evidence found tending to solve the mystery was that of Cadets Whittaker and Burnett, of Surgeon Alexander, and of the experts in handwriting. Cadet Whittaker testifies that three men were present during the assault, but that only two took part therein, and that one of these held continuously a candle in his hand; that he resisted with his best efforts during the whole time; that fear, however, kept him from calling out, both during the struggle and after his assailants had gone; that after cutting him they put a handkerchief under his ear, and, at his own request, placed a pillow under his head; that he tried but could not loose his wrists; that he could not sit up so as to reach and untie his feet; that he swooned or fell asleep after his efforts to release himself, and knew nothing more until aroused by the Surgeon. He also testifies to many other details and particulars. The evidence of Cadet Burnett and Surgeon Alexander embrace the facts already set forth. The evidence of the experts in handwriting is given as to the writer of the note of warning. This note was submitted in succession to five different experts, together with specimens of the handwriting of each cadet in the corps and numerous lecture notes by the members of the Second Class. In all cases the identity of the writer was unknown to the experts, and no expert was aware of the handwriting in which any previous one had discovered resemblances to the note. The first expert selected a writing which he strongly suspected to have been executed by the writer of the note of warning. The second expert made no selection. The third fixed upon a handwriting which he declared positively was the same as that in the note. The fourth selected a writer who, in his opinion, probably wrote the note, but he thought the writer of another specified paper might have forged it in imitation of the hand of the first. This last specified piece was subsequently shown to have been prepared by order of the court. The fifth expert selected a piece of writing as being in the same hand as the note. In this severe trial the first, third, and fourth experts, without their knowledge, united in indicating Cadet Whittaker as the writer of the note of warning. All the experts except the third were recalled, and specimens of the writing of Cadet Whittaker and of the person selected by the fifth expert were given to them; they were then unanimous and emphatic in the statement that Cadet Whittaker wrote the note of warning. One of the experts also discovered evidence proving satisfactory to the court and to the counsel of Cadet Whittaker that the paper upon which the note of warning was written had been torn from a sheet upon which Cadet Whittaker had written a first part of a letter to his mother, dated April 5, 1880.

**Conclusions.**—I. The court is unable to believe that such slight wounds as Cadet Whittaker received could have been inflicted by the persons in the manner and under the circumstances described by him.

II. It does not seem why a man with his surroundings and in his condition and frame of mind, as shown in his own evidence, should have submitted to an assault, such as is alleged, without summoning assistance during the assault or immediately thereafter.

III. It believes a person tied as he was and left as he claims to have been, could readily have released himself had he exerted himself to do so.

IV. From the testimony of the Post Surgeon and others, the court is compelled to believe that Cadet Whittaker was neither asleep nor insensible when he was examined on the morning of April 6, 1880, but that he was feigning.

V. The court is not able to discover any motive that any person other than Cadet Whittaker could have had in making such an assault; and there is no evidence whatever to warrant the belief that any other person did make it.

VI. It believes that the hair-clipping, the flesh-cutting and the binding could all have been accomplished by Cadet Whittaker himself.

VII. The theory that the note of warning is an imitation of Cadet Whittaker's writing is, in the opinion of the court, untenable. The severe tests to which the experts in handwriting were subjected, and their positive testimony, place it beyond doubt that Cadet Whittaker himself wrote the note of warning, and, therefore, that he is not ignorant of the person or persons engaged in the affair. This latter conclusion is strengthened by the fact that one-half of the sheet of paper on which this note was written was found in Cadet Whittaker's possession.

**Opinion.**—From the strong array of circumstantial evidence, from the testimony of the experts in handwriting, and from the conflicting statements of Cadet Whittaker and the lack of veracity evinced by him in certain cases during the investigation, as shown by the evidence, the court is of the opinion that the imputation upon the character of Cadet Whittaker, referred to in the order convening the court, and contained in the official report of the Commandant of Cadets and the Post Surgeon, is fully sustained.

This report was sent to General Schofield, who, on reading it, placed the proper endorsement on it, and forwarded it to the War Department. Then he issued an order directing the arrest of Cadet Whittaker and his confinement in his room.

#### SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

Those who remember the circumstances of the battle of "Fair Oaks" or "Seven Pines," on the 31st of May, 1862, will recall the fact that in the hasty despatches from the battle-field some reproach was cast upon Casey's division. Though later reports corrected the erroneous impression thus created, it will gratify the survivors of that division who participated in the battle to hear how their efforts were looked upon from the other side. While in Washington last March, Gen. Joe Johnston, now a member of Congress from Virginia, called to see General Silas Casey. In the course of conversation he said that there was no action during the war more ably or more hotly contested than that of which Casey's division bore the brunt at the battle of Fair Oaks. The General has repeatedly remarked to his Inspector-General, Col. Harris, that this division caused him more trouble than all the rest of the Army. Gen. Johnston commanded the Confederate troops at the battle of Fair Oaks, and it must be very gratifying to Gen. Casey and to the brave men who were so unjustly condemned to have such testimony from him. "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*"

Lieut. J. B. Hickey, 8th Cavalry, is spending a leave of absence in New York city, and will remain until about July 1, then returning to Fort Clark, Texas.

The "Farewell Hop" to the graduating class will take place at West Point on the evening of June 10th, and it is expected, will be fully equal to its predecessors in point of attendance and enjoyment. The managers are Messrs. E. St. J. Greble, J. H. Waters, G. E. Carleton, H. C. Hodges, S. E. Allen, E. O. Brown, J. Biddle, L. Hall, and A. S. McNutt. At this hop '81 bids farewell to '80.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., held May 13, at Milwaukee, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Gen. C. S. Hamilton; Sr. Vice Commander, Col. Robt. Hill; Jr. Vice Commander, Lieut. Edward Ferguson; Recorder, Col. Jos. McC. Bell; Treasurer, Capt. D. R. May; Registrar, Lieut. F. M. Gove; Chancellor, Col. John L. Hathaway; Chaplain, Rev. A. C. Barry; Council, Surg. W. Kompster, Surg. S. Marks, Col. E. O. Hibbard, Lieut. H. B. Harshaw, Capt. J. B. Oliver. At the same meeting several candidates for membership were elected.

Col. W. E. Prince, U. S. Army; Commander Oliver A. Batcheller, U. S. Navy; and Lieut.-Commander Geo. F. F. Wilde, U. S. Navy, are among the occupants of cottages at Newport this summer.

The proceedings of the complimentary dinner given by the Aztec Club of 1847 to its President, Major-General Robt. Patterson, at Delmonico's, January 6, 1880, have been published in neat pamphlet form for private distribution to members and friends. The speeches on the occasion are much above the average, and strikingly indicate the close bond of union existing at the present day amongst those who fought side by side in Mexico over thirty years ago.

From the Hartford *Courant* we learn that the Army and Navy Club of Hartford has decided to hold the annual reunion and dinner at Fenwick Hall, Friday evening, June 25. The club now numbers about two hundred members, scattered throughout the State, and representing every branch of service. Its object is purely social. At a meeting held May 26, Col. Julius W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport, was chosen toastmaster; Col. Homer B. Sprague, of Boston, orator; and Major J. W. DeForest, of New Haven, poet.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Gen. von Witzleben, who has been for a long time the editor of the *Militär Wochenblatt*, the leading military journal of Germany.

The *Pioneer Press* describes 1st Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, who is ordered on the Howgate Expedition, as "a well made man, about six feet in height, dark, or swarthy complexion with dark hair and moustache, full of courage and confidence, and who looks as though he could render the expedition successful if it is possible for any one to." Lieut. Doane arrived at St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday, May 26, and was to leave next morning for Chicago en route to Washington. The *Press* says: "Lieut. Doane brings with him from the 2d Cavalry the following men: Co. H, Sergt. Francis Stewart, Privates William P. Johnson, James Ryan and Nicholas Saylor; Co. I, Sergt. Daniel L. Brainerd, Privates Geo. B. Richardson, Julius Frederick and Blacksmith Frank Stolz. There are seven more men to come, but Lieut. Doane could not tell their names as the detail had been changed. Four of them will come from Custer, one from Fort McKinney and two from Ellis. Lieut. Doane will start for Chicago with his men this morning on his way to Washington. In this connection the lieutenant said: 'These are picked men. Since it was known that men were wanted for this expedition there have been over 200 volunteers, and no end to the money offered men to give up their chance for going. As high as \$500 has been offered to one man to resign, so that the person offering the money could take his chance of being selected to go.'

In his annual report S. C. Armstrong, Principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, says: "The military department, in charge of Capt. H. C. Romeyn, U. S. Army, commandant, has flourished; the students have improved in bearing through drill. I regret their inability to furnish themselves with uniforms throughout. Requirements in this matter might be more stringent. The officers' (student) court, under the care of the commandant, has taken cognizance of many offences and administered much wholesome discipline. Self-government is better, so long as it is wise, than that of school authorities."

The *Alla California* thus moralizes: "It must have been a sad memory experienced by Gen. Sherman at Fort Schuyler, a day or two ago, on the occasion of a visit there. He is reported to have found there portions of the 3d Artillery—



namely, Companies F and G. Of course, he was much interested in his old regiment, to which he had belonged many years before. Looking at the oldest-appearing member of the corps, he asked him when he had enlisted, and was answered, 'In 1854.' Said the General: 'It was in this company that I went around the Horn in 1846. All of that company, save Ord and myself, are dead now—dead and forgotten.' He said that he first served in 1840-41 in Co. G. If Gen. Sherman be correct, his statement shows what must be considered a fearful mortality. Probably that company in 1846 comprised at least eighty strong and healthy men. Thirty-four years pass by, and only two men of those eighty remain alive. They had all gone to their death—some by accidents, some by disease, some by dissipation in the gold mines of California, some by the results of battles, fights with Indians, and some probably led to desperation and suicide by contests against 'the tiger.' Here is a theme for the moralist, a text for the preacher. But here we shall leave the theme for the reflection of others. Only Ord and Sherman left!

The Washington Republican says: "Admiral Porter is a man of the quietest habits. He never goes to the Navy Department, and really does little toward the actual command of the Navy. He is, of course, Inspector-General of the Navy, and has a board of officers who inspect every ship when she goes out or comes in. Examining the reports of his officers and giving orders constitute the larger share of his work. He has a secretary and a staff officer, who come every day to his office, and their duties, no doubt, are quite onerous. The Admiral is not one of your early risers. He is much like all other good people who live long, except in the matter of early rising. He generally turns out (how easy it is to become nautical!) about 8 or 8:30, and by 9 or 10 he is in his office. The latter part of the day he is less busy, and he will smoke a cigar with a friend in his free and easy office with entire freedom. He sticks close to his house, and is rarely seen in the streets. He owns good horses, but when he is out he is as likely to be in his daughter's pony phaeton as in the dignified family carriage. He entertains handsomely, but mostly at dinners. He goes out only enough to keep him in the circle of society. In appearance Admiral Porter has not a military air, and he looks no more like an old salt than any business man. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, with a figure well knit and straight and just stout enough. He weighs about 180. His full-trained whiskers are turning gray slowly, his hair is full and black, with a few hairs (too many) turning gray here and there. He is not a particularly striking man, but if you talk with him you will find that he reads and thinks and that his ideas are about as near right as they can be. He is now 65 years old, but he looks 15 years younger. He has been engaged for several years in writing a history of the Navy during the war."

The following letter of Gen. Sheridan speaks for itself:  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1880.

Capt. W. W. Bush, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers,  
Lockport.

DEAR CAPTAIN: My brother has sent me your note of May 15, inclosing a card of invitation to your nineteenth annual reunion on the 22d inst. I regret, of course, that I have engagements of this nature right away from now till September, and will be entirely unable to attend yours. How you or anybody should think the Sheridans act cold toward the Eastern troops is simply amusing. I have heard of this before; for in my day I have had Eastern troops in battle whom I have endeavored to land to the skies. In the past 15 years I have attended many and many a soldiers' reunion east of the Alleghanies—several in your own State, at Utica, Elmira, Troy, and New York—so that if I am misconstrued I had better stay at home. I assure you of my entire sympathy, wishing you an honorable and enthusiastic meeting; but time and other objections will not permit me to share in this. With respect, your friend,  
W. T. SHERIDAN.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR DAINGERFIELD PARKER has, since April 28, been scouting the country in the vicinity of Martinsdale, M. T., for hostile Indians, with a detachment of company I, 18th Infantry, and part of his own company, K, 3d Infantry. At last accounts, May 23, the detachment was in camp near Martinsdale, and expected to be out at least until June 16, and perhaps longer.

THE Mexican Veterans had a special service at Battle Hill, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Decoration Day. Brevet Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, Major 3d Artillery, was the principal speaker.

MAJOR HENRY W. JAMES, U. S. A. (retired), has published in pamphlet form, "to his friends in Baltimore and elsewhere," the correspondence between himself and the War Department, to show, as the title indicates, "its ideas of justice to a soldier and a gentleman who has been wronged and oppressed, and who desires redress for wrongs done." Major James concludes by requesting his friends in Baltimore and elsewhere to send him letters giving their opinion as to his mental condition since he has been released from the asylum and at the present time.

THE telegraph gives to "Major Bird, a Paymaster," the credit of having pursued some raiding Indians in New Mexico with his escort. We have no bird of that feather in the Army, and the reference is, no doubt, to Major Geo. W. Baird, of the Pay Department, stationed in New Mexico. He was, until a year ago, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 5th Infantry.

In Mayor Cooper's box at the Decoration Day exercises in the Academy of Music were Gens. Crawford and Crittenden, U. S. A., and Gen. Gibson was on the stage. At the Brooklyn exercises music was furnished by the band of the 3d United States Artillery. In the procession, in New York, Gen. Hancock rode in the same carriage with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Among the troops were a battalion of U. S. Marines, five companies of the Marine Corps, a naval battalion from the

Constitution, Lieutenant-Commander Charles M. Thomas, and Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery. This battery, Bragg's old battery, was famous in the Mexican war, and appropriately it was followed by the Mexican war veterans.

GENERAL J. A. ESKIN, U. S. Army, stationed at Louisville, Ky., has done much towards rescuing from entire neglect the tomb of General Zachary Taylor, which is at a country graveyard about five miles to the east of Louisville. The ceremonies at the tomb on Decoration Day were appropriate and impressive, and General Eskin paid a just and feeling tribute to the memory of the dead hero.

On Thursday, June 3, Midshipman Edward Everett Wise, of the United States Navy, was married at the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, to Miss Marion McAllister, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hall McAllister of that city. Mr. Wise is a son of the late Captain Wise, of the Navy, and grandson of Edward Everett.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON, U. S. Army, was in New York last week, and went from there to the convention at Chicago.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York during the past week: General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A.; Colonel George W. Schofield, U. S. A.; General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; Commander Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N.; General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

MAJOR CHAS. I. WILSON, Paymaster U. S. Army, has recently visited New York to consult eminent oculists with reference to his eye, which, it will be remembered, was injured by an accident some time ago. By their advice an intended operation has been postponed.

CAPT. W. S. SCHENCK, U. S. Marine Corps, and Capt. S. K. Schwenk, U. S. A. (retired), were registered in Philadelphia during the past week.

SECRETARY OF WAR RAMSEY's family are to spend the summer at their home in Minnesota.

SENATORS VANCE, North Carolina, and Booth, California, have been appointed Visitors to the Naval Academy in place of Senators Beck and Hamlin, who could not serve.

The reunion of veterans to be held at Milwaukee, from June 7 to June 12, is to be an extensive affair. As a Wisconsin paper says, "50,000 Northwestern soldiers will fight their battles over again." Generals, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Whipple, Ingalls, Sacket, Baird and others from Chicago are expected to be present.

Or Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th Cavalry, the Arizona Miner says: "Capt. Kramer has proven himself to be a hero in Indian warfare and should receive the grateful thanks of the people everywhere for his good work."

THE Pioneer Press reports that Gen. Sheridan has ordered Lieut. William F. Clark, of the 2d Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Keogh, to form a party of fifteen men, with half a dozen or more Indian scouts, all to be mounted and abundantly provisioned, and to proceed on an exploring tour up the Big Horn river. It adds that: "Lieut. Clark is eminently capable of performing the important work committed to his charge by Gen. Sheridan. As a soldier he has been tried on more than one occasion, in which he has won distinguished honor, but his ability as a military commander is scarcely less than his capacity as a leader of a scientific expedition, for which his varied intellectual acquirements exactly fit him. The result of his tour of observation and investigation through the wilds of the Big Horn mountains during the coming summer will be watched with unusual interest."

CAPT. RALPH CHANDLER, U. S. Navy, has been temporarily stopping at his residence in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE Bismarck Tribune says: "Gen. Whistler is one of the finest looking old soldiers in the Army, and is a veteran of the Mexican war."

THE Vancouver Independent, of May 20, says: "Lieut. William J. Turner, 2d Infantry, is at the garrison... Gen. C. G. Sawtelle returned from San Francisco on the Oregon... Gen. G. B. Dandy, Q. M., paid the post a visit this week... Major J. H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, paid off the command on Tuesday... Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, arrived by the Oregon after an absence of a year on leave."

In 1861, May 29, a naval board reported that Surgeon (now Medical Director) John Thornley, U. S. Navy, was incapacitated for services, and that the disability did not occur in the line of duty. In 1873 another board reported that this opinion was based on insufficient evidence, and, having all the facts and documents in the case, concluded that his disability had its origin in the line of duty whilst attached to the U. S. S. Supply, in the harbor of San Francisco [in 1851. Admiral Porter certifies that Dr. Thornley served with him "in the U. S. S. Spitfire, during the war with Mexico, where he contracted the fever of the country. Up to that time he was an active and efficient medical officer, and would doubtless have reached eminence in his profession but for the unfortunate illness which entailed upon him a lasting disability." It is in consideration of these facts that the House Naval Committee report, favorably upon the petition of Dr. Thornley, and recommend the passage of the bill for his relief, H. R. 6254.

In the course of the debate on the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, Mr. McCook, of New York, found occasion to refer to Col. R. N. Scott, who has charge of the official records of the Rebellion, as "a very patient, careful, painstaking officer," which he is. Mr. Blackburn referred to the Colonel as "a clerk in the Archives Department of the Government who, in a printed letter which has been laid before us, has recommended that no more purchases shall be made, but that the process of seizure shall be applied; that the Government shall seize the private property found in the hands of the widows and children of dead men." Col. Scott's letter, upon which this charge was based, was read to show

that it referred not to private, but official records which belong to the Government as the heir to the effects of the deceased Confederacy. Mr. Blackburn's purpose was to secure an appropriation providing for the purchase of the private papers of the late Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk, which he succeeded in doing. An attempt to include the papers of Generals Hood, Phil. Kearny and Reno did not succeed. In referring to the papers of Gen. Polk, Mr. Whitthorne alluded to the poverty of the family of Gen. Polk, which compelled them to ask pay for these papers, and said: "The object is that when the history of this greatest war the world has ever seen shall be written, justice shall be accorded alike to the victor and the vanquished, and that every good and heroic deed shall remain a common heritage for this Republic, which I trust God in his wisdom will perpetuate forever and forever."

A bill before Congress H. R. 6299, allows Nathaniel Wolfe, 1st Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery, \$76, amount of stoppages by Secretary of War; and H. R. 6320, relieves John E. Yard, Lieut.-colonel 24th Inf., from responsibility for property charged against him as lieutenant 9th Inf., and A. A. Q. M. H. R. 6286, gives Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf., not to exceed \$3,196, for property destroyed by the burning of Vancouver Barracks, March 8, 1860.

THE Daily New Mexican says: "General Hatch is commanding personally the movements of his regiment, personally he has taken a carbine and marched on the trail of Victorio," and of the General the Trinidad News says: "After nearly twenty years of service, with a record as bright as the flag under which he has fought and bled so often, his reputation for bravery and all the qualities that combine to make the perfect soldier will lose none of its lustre from the criticisms of those who know nothing of war, and who, most likely, would stampede at the first sound of hostilities."

FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY B. OSGOOD, 3d Artillery is reported to have fallen heir to \$80,000.

ARRIVALS at the War Department for the week ending June 3, 1880: Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry; Major T. C. H. Smith, Pay Dept.; Col. Wm. H. French, 4th Artillery; Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d Cavalry; Capt. F. Van Vleet, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. John McClellan, 6th Artillery; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Dept.; Lieut. Robt. M. Rogers, 2d Artillery; Lieut. E. K. Webster, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d Artillery; Lieut. James Curry, 5th Artillery; Chaplain David White (Missouri); Lieut. Geo. F. Cooke, 15th Infantry; Asst. Surgeon Daniel Weisel; Lieut. C. C. Wolcott, 3rd Artillery.

THE following are the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending June 3, 1880: Navy—Paymaster W. Goldsborough, Master Harry M. Jacoby, Asst. Surgeon J. E. Gardner, Rear Admiral Robt. H. Wyman, Midshipman J. H. Shipley, Midshipman J. J. Knapp, Lieut. Geo. M. Totten, Midshipman G. H. Stafford, Midshipman C. S. McClain. Army—Col. Wm. H. French, 4th Artillery—Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery; Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Artillery; Col. H. J. Hunt, 5th Artillery; J. B. Weir, Coast and Geodetic Survey; C. H. Boyd, U. S. Coast Survey; Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d Cavalry; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Dept.; Lieut. James Curry, 5th Artillery; T. C. H. Smith, paymaster; Lieut. James M. Jones, 4th Artillery; Asst. Surgeon J. Van Rensselaer Hoff; Capt. G. W. Evans, 21st Infantry.

In the course of the debate on the Deficiency Appropriation in the House, June 2d, Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, presented a letter addressed to him by Dexter E. Clapp, attacking Capt. Edw. Ball, 2d Cavalry, who has charged Ryan with approaching him with a bribe. Clapp says: "the utter discrediting or impeachment of Ball's official report and of his oath before the grand jury destroys whatever weight his inference against me might have been entitled to. If Captain Ball's friends object to this view of the case, I think it will be in order to show from the records of the War Department that his oath before a military court in the case of Quartermaster Forsythe was virtually impeached." Mr. Maginnis, in reply, said: "Capt. Ball is one of the ranking captains of the Army, a man who has served in the United States Army and risen from the ranks to be one of the senior captains of cavalry, having been nearly thirty-four years in the Service. He is one of the bravest, most intelligent, and one of the most honest and capable officers in the United States Army; and no man who knows him will believe for a single instant that under any circumstances he would ever voluntarily declare that he had been so approached unless it was the truth. He is not a man capable of making a statement at variance with facts."

CAPT. W. H. HEUER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, certifies to the fact that between the dates of February 10, 1880, and May 9, 1880, both dates inclusive, Mr. James B. Eads maintained "a channel through the jetties" at the mouth of South Pass of the Mississippi River 26 feet in depth, not less than 200 feet in width at the bottom, and having through it a central depth of 30 feet without regard to width."

FIVE hundred workmen are employed on the repairs of the *Duilio*, and it is not expected that the vessel will be again ready for sea before August.

THE important news comes from Chili that the Chilians have captured Tecna and are marching against Arica.

\$2,500 has been awarded to Messrs. Nasmyth, Wilson and Co. for applying their patent double screw propellers to the Whitehead torpedoes, by which the high speed of 27 knots is said to have been attained.



## OFFICERS ON DETACHED DUTY.

Officers of the Army on detached duty from their regiments or corps, with the nature and commencement of such duty and commencement of absence from regiment or corps; furnished in compliance with resolution of the House of Representatives of Jan. 31, 1880.

In transmitting this list to Congress the Secretary of War encloses the letter which follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1880.

The Honorable Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives of Jan. 31, 1880, with the information called for therein as to officers on detached duty. The amounts received by the officers as extra compensation are furnished by the Paymaster-General. These include mounted pay to officers whose duty requires them to be temporarily mounted; commutation of quarters in lieu of quarters in kind, where there are no public quarters available; additional pay to the commandant of cadets and assistant professors at West Point; additional pay to examiner of State claims, War Department; acting commissaries of subsistence; officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in this city; officers acting as signal officers; aides-de-camp to general officers.

All these allowances have grown gradually, by legislation, to be a part of the pay and allowances of the Army for good reasons. The mere mention of the subject will recall most of these reasons; and as it would delay this report, already repeatedly called for, much longer to collect and explain them fully, it has not been done. The same reasons still exist for these allowances, which are believed to be right, necessary, and just. The growth of many years' experience of the needs of the public service, their abridgment would result to the disadvantage of the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Also a letter of Paymaster-General Alvord, who says: "This statement is made up to Dec. 31, 1879, the latest date to which payments had been in all cases recorded when this paper was received at this office. This total amount is made up of the payments made by the Quartermaster's Department, which the Quartermaster-General states to be estimated on the basis of what the officer was entitled to draw, and is therefore presumed to have received."

Names.	Rank, regiment, or corps.	Commencement of absence from regiment or corps.	Amount of present annual extra compensation.	Total extra pay and emoluments over pay of usual rank.
A. P. Blunt.	Capt. Q. M. Dept. (1).	April 25, 1877		
G. M. Sternberg.	Surg. Med. Dept. (2).	April 27, 1879	\$576	\$347 46
Elliott Cones.	Asst. Surg. Med. Dept. (3).	April 28, 1873		
Charles Smart.	Asst. Surg. Med. Dept. (2).	Sept. 17, 1879	432	122 40
W. F. Reynolds.	Lieut.-Col. Corps of Eng. (4).	April 13, 1873		
J. C. Duane.	Lieut.-Col. Corps of Eng. (4).	May 31, 1879		
T. L. Casey.	Lieut.-Col. Corps of Eng. (5).	Jan. 2, 1879	644	1,928 21
Nathaniel Michler.	Lieut.-Col. Corps of Eng. (6).	Dec. 14, 1878		
O. M. Poe.	Major Corps of Eng. (7).	May 14, 1873	1,144	9,455 94
O. E. Babcock.	Major Corps of Eng. (4).	April 8, 1864		11,545 49
P. C. Hains.	Major Corps of Eng. (4).	June 2, 1874		
F. U. Farquhar.	Major Corps of Eng. (8).	June 30, 1879		
W. J. Twining.	Major Corps of Eng. (9).	June 29, 1878		
C. B. Sears.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (10).	Aug. 30, 1876	480	1,569 39
J. G. D. Knight.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (10).	Aug. 30, 1874	480	2,408 14
R. L. Hoxie.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (11).	July 2, 1874		
Eric Berglund.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (10).	Aug. 28, 1878		
S. E. Tullman.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (10).	Aug. 28, 1879		
F. V. Green.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (11).	June 28, 1876		
W. T. Rosell.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (10).	Aug. 30, 1876	440	150 31
T. N. Bailey.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (10).	Aug. 30, 1876		
Willard Young.	1st lieut. Corps of Eng. (10).	Aug. 28, 1879		
C. E. Dutton.	Capt. Ord. Dept. (12).	Dec. 17, 1877	432	926 80
John Pitman.	Capt. Ord. Dept. (13).	Nov. 12, 1879		
S. E. Blunt.	1st lieut. Ord. Dept. (10).	Aug. 30, 1876		
James Rockwell, Jr.	1st lieut. Ord. Dept. (10).	Aug. 28, 1878		
O. B. Mitcham.	1st lieut. Ord. Dept. (10).	Mar. 23, 1877	440	224 85
T. F. Barr.	Major Bureau Mil. Justice (22).	Jan. 10, 1880		
Cuvier Grover.	Col. 1st Cav. (14).	July 15, 1878		
J. Q. Adams.	1st lieut. 1st Cav. (15).	Feb. 27, 1879	200	57 77
F. K. Ward.	1st lieut. 2d Cav. (20).	Oct. 30, 1879		
John Pitcher.	2d lieut. 2d Cav. (17).	Nov. 1, 1879	288	37 80
M. E. O'Brien.	1st lieut. 1st Cav. (14).	Sept. 5, 1879	288	48 00
Colon Augur.	1st lieut. 1st Cav. (15).	Dec. 20, 1871	200	4,395 35
W. A. Dinwiddie.	1st lieut. 2d Cav. (16).	Oct. 12, 1874	288	591 47
E. J. McClernand.	1st lieut. 2d Cav. (10).	July 14, 1879		
C. B. Schofield.	1st lieut. 2d Cav. (15).	July 28, 1878	200	240 05
J. G. Bourke.	1st lieut. 3d Cav. (15).	Sept. 1, 1871	200	3,077 87
Charles Morton.	1st lieut. 3d Cav. (14).	Sept. 10, 1878		
E. Z. Steever.	1st lieut. 3d Cav. (10).	Feb. 11, 1876		
James Allen.	1st lieut. 3d Cav. (20).	May 29, 1875	288	1,216 30
E. M. Heyl.	Capt. 4th Cav. (14).	Aug. 19, 1878	432	487 60
F. D. Grant.	1st lieut. 4th Cav. (15).	Feb. 22, 1873	2,116	16,531 10
E. M. Hayes.	Capt. 5th Cav. (17).	Oct. 6, 1878	432	216 00
W. J. Volkmar.	Capt. 5th Cav. (15).	Sept. 22, 1879	632	112 80
C. H. Rockwell.	1st lieut. 5th Cav. (14).	Sept. 22, 1879	288	221 07
A. W. Greeley.	1st lieut. 5th Cav. (20).	July 15, 1871	288	3,374 27
W. S. Schuyler.	1st lieut. 5th Cav. (15).	May 27, 1876	200	1,618 87
Frank Michler.	1st lieut. 5th Cav. (10).	July 10, 1873	220	2,395 12
James Biddle.	Major 6th Cav. (18).	April 10, 1876		
J. C. Anderson.	Capt. 6th Cav. (15).	Mar. 23, 1862	2,620	34,131 01
A. R. Chaffee.	Capt. 6th Cav. (24).	July 1, 1879		
C. G. Gordon.	1st lieut. 6th Cav. (14).	Sept. 3, 1878	288	289 72
G. S. Anderson.	1st lieut. 6th Cav. (10).	Oct. 9, 1875		440 14
J. E. Tourtelotte.	Capt. 7th Cav. (15).	April 24, 1869	2,620	25,638 23
M. V. Sheridan.	Capt. 7th Cav. (15).	June 12, 1867	1,876	21,209 82
E. S. Godfrey.	Capt. 7th Cav. (10).	July 1, 1879		
F. M. Gibson.	1st lieut. 7th Cav. (14).	Sept. 17, 1878	288	211 33
J. H. Coster.	Capt. 8th Cav. (15).	Never joined	200	8,845 09
H. J. Farnsworth.	Capt. 8th Cav. (14).	Sept. 12, 1878	432	453 60
E. E. Wood.	1st lieut. 8th Cav. (15).	Nov. 10, 1872	200	1,728 52
G. A. Forsyth.	Major 9th Cav. (15).	Mar. 20, 1867	650	13,379 52
J. M. Bacon.	Capt. 9th Cav. (15).	Jan. 13, 1871	2,620	24,992 64
Michael Cooney.	Capt. 9th Cav. (14).	Sept. 5, 1878	432	487 40
T. C. Davenport.	1st lieut. 9th Cav. (19).	Oct. 4, 1878	288	208 00
T. J. Wade.	Lieut.-col. 10th Cav. (14).	Aug. 10, 1878		
T. J. Spencer.	Capt. 10th Cav. (16).	Jan. 25, 1875	432	474 59
J. T. Morrison.	1st lieut. 10th Cav. (14).	Sept. 6, 1878	288	325 06
R. H. Pratt.	1st lieut. 10th Cav. (21).	April 28, 1875	288	1,647 06
John Bagelow, Jr.	2d lieut. 10th Cav. (10).	Dec. 24, 1879		
J. T. Webster.	1st lieut. 1st Art. (16).	June 13, 1879	288	144 00
J. T. Honeycutt.	1st lieut. 1st Art. (10).	Aug. 20, 1878		
J. F. Wesser.	2d lieut. 1st Art. (10).	July 29, 1878		
J. S. Oyster.	2d lieut. 1st Art. (10).	Sept. 23, 1879		
T. H. Bliss.	2d lieut. 1st Art. (10).	Sept. 13, 1876		
James McMillan.	Major 2d Art. (26).	April 15, 1879	576	412 00
L. L. Langdon.	Major 2d Art. (26).	June 27, 1879		
W. McK. Dunn, Jr.	Capt. 2d Art. (15).	June 4, 1867	460	14,491 67
H. G. Litchfield.	Capt. 2d Art. (22).	Sept. 17, 1878		
R. G. Howell.	1st lieut. 2d Art. (16).	Nov. 22, 1877	288	641 73
G. S. Grimes.	1st lieut. 2d Art. (20).	July 20, 1869	418	5,420 17
C. E. Kilbourne.	1st lieut. 2d Art. (20).	Aug. 30, 1871	408	5,325 45
E. T. C. Richmond.	1st lieut. 2d Art. (16).	Jan. 13, 1880	288	
Medford Crawford, Jr.	1st lieut. 2d Art. (16).	June 3, 1879	288	144 00
H. A. Reed.	1st lieut. 2d Art. (10).	May 15, 1875	600	1,906 10
C. A. Tingle.	2d lieut. 2d Art. (20).	Aug. 27, 1876	388	1,673 72
E. M. Weaver, Jr.	2d lieut. 2d Art. (16).	Aug. 13, 1877	288	748 80
W. T. Howard.	2d lieut. 2d Art. (15) Act. J.A.	Oct. 29, 1878	288	305 73
R. N. Scott.	Major 3d Art. (19).	Dec. 13, 1877	576	1,038 40
F. W. Hess.	1st lieut. 3d Art. (16).	Feb. 16, 1877	288	925 86
J. B. Burbank.	1st lieut. 3d Art. (16).	Sept. 18, 1877	288	724 26
G. A. Thurston.	1st lieut. 3d Art. (16).	Dec. 24, 1879	288	
H. B. Osgood.	1st lieut. 3d Art. (16).	Sept. 2, 1876	288	1,172 26
H. C. Dames.	1st lieut. 3d Art. (16).	July 27, 1877	288	745 07
W. E. Birkhimer.	1st lieut. 3d Art. (20).	July 12, 1873	\$408	\$995 48
B. H. Randolph.	1st lieut. 3d Art. (10).	June 23, 1873	550	428 73
J. E. Myers.	2d lieut. 3d Art. (16).	Oct. 13, 1876	288	1,123 07
J. R. Williams.	2d lieut. 3d Art. (10).	Oct. 1, 1878		
H. H. Ludlow.	2d lieut. 3d Art. (10).	May 5, 1878		220 00
F. B. Blair.	2d lieut. 3d Art. (16).	Aug. 2, 1879	288	106 40
Alexander Piper.	Major 4th Art. (10).	May 13, 1876		
J. P. Story.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (20).	Aug. 4, 1876	408	2,152 87
R. P. Strong.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (20).	May 1, 1872	130	2,874 97
H. H. C. Dunwoody.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (20).	May 31, 1872	408	5,706 47
Robert Craig.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (20).	Feb. 7, 1871	408	7,140 50
O. P. Miller.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (10).	June 21, 1875	120	411 25
A. E. Cummins.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (16).	June 30, 1877	288	764 37
Joseph Garrard.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (16).	Sept. 25, 1876	288	1,013 67
M. M. Macomb.	1st lieut. 4th Art. (3).	June 19, 1875	288	2,204 17
Clarence Deems.	2d lieut. 4th Art. (16).	May 1, 1878	288	374 00
William Crozier.	2d lieut. 4th Art. (10).	July 21, 1879		
H. A. Springett.	2d lieut. 4th Art. (10).	Oct. 4, 1879		
Richard Arnold.	Major 5th Art. (18).	Feb. 21, 1877		1,164 00
Charles Morris.	1st lieut. 5th Art. (16).	July 23, 1878	288	325 07
Luigi Lomia.	1st lieut. 5th Art. (16).	July 2, 1876	288	1,238 26
John McClellan.	1st lieut. 5th Art. (20).	Sept. 21, 1875	408	1,866 92
C. R. Barnett.	1st lieut. 5th Art. (16).	Dec. 20, 1875	288	1,469 86
R. A. Ives.	2d lieut. 5th Art. (10).	Mar. 3, 1876	660	1,639 00
W. H. Coffin.	2d lieut. 5th Art. (10).	Aug. 13, 1876	660	825 00
J. P. Jefferson.	2d lieut. 5th Art. (16).	June 8, 1876	288	1,015 20
W. R. Hamilton.	2d lieut. 5th Art. (16).	July 27, 1879	288	39 80
H. M. Lazelle.	Major 1st Inf. (10).	May 27, 1879	500	250 00
Kinzie Bates.	Capt. 1st Inf. (14).	Aug. 23, 1878		
C. A. Booth.	1st lieut. 1st Inf. (20).	Dec. 3, 1875	418	2,202 57
W. F. Drum.	Capt. 2d Inf. (14).	Sept. 29, 1878	432	444 96
R. P. Hughes.	Capt. 3d Inf. (15).	April 19, 1873	892	7,956 50
H. H. Gageby.	Capt. 3d Inf. (14).	Sept. 4, 1878	432	469 00
M. C. Wilkinson.	1st lieut. 3d Inf. (16).	Mar. 15, 1871	288	7,789 63
Philip Reade.	1st lieut. 3d Inf. (20).	Dec. 10, 1874	120	2,686 38
J. S. Mason.	Lieut.-col. 4th Inf. (18).	Oct. 12, 1875	576	3,062 00
C. J. Von Hermann.	Capt. 4th Inf. (14).	Sept. 15, 1878	432	494 60
Edmond Butler.	Capt. 5th Inf. (14).	July 28, 1878	432	479 60
W. G. Mitchell.	Capt. 5th Inf. (15).	Never joined	460	9,051 05
Wyllis Lyman.	Capt. 5th Inf. (22).	Nov. 16, 1876	432	577 00
Henry Romeyn.	1st lieut. 5th Inf. (16).	Oct. 30, 1877	288	545 86
J. W. Pope.	1st lieut. 5th Inf. (23).	Aug. 29, 1879		
W. M. Wherry.	Capt. 6th Inf. (15).	April 19, 1867	460	11,171 30
D. H. Murdock.	Capt. 6th Inf. (14).	Aug. 26, 1878		
F. W. Thibault.	1st lieut. 6th Inf. (23).	Aug. 15, 1879		
E. B. Gibbs.	1st lieut. 6th Inf. (15).	May 10, 1869	618	9,571 71
T. G. Townsend.	2d lieut. 6th Inf. (10).	Sept. 1, 1875		
J. M. J. Sanno.	Capt. 7th Inf. (14).	Aug. 18, 1878		173 00
C. A. Worden.	1st lieut. 7th Inf. (10).	Mar. 4, 1879		
G. M. Brayton.	Capt. 8th Inf. (14).	July 17, 1878	432	547 60
Charles Porter.	Capt. 8th Inf. (14).	Mar. 29, 1879		127 20
T. M. Anderson.	Lieut.-col. 9th Inf. (14).	Aug. 25, 1878		
W. H. Jordan.	Capt. 9th Inf. (14).	Aug. 24, 1878	432	480 60
G. B. Russell.	Capt. 9th Inf. (15).	Never joined	460	11,874 88
W. S. Wyatt.	1st lieut. 9th Inf. (20).	Oct. 15, 1879		
A. McD. McCook.	Lieut.-col. 10th Inf. (15).	June 22, 1874	1,240	6,566 84
J. J. Coppinger.	Major 10th Inf. (18).	Feb. 4, 1879		
J. A. P. Hampson.	Capt. 10th Inf. (14).	Aug. 24, 1879	432	468 60
Theodore Schwan.	Capt. 11th Inf. (24).	May 18, 1878		
Ira Quinby.	1st lieut. 11th Inf. (14).	Sept. 3, 1878		
A. M. Raphael.	1st lieut. 11th Inf. (22).	May 24, 1872	288	4,445 64
F. W. Mansfield.	1st lieut. 11th Inf. (22).	April 15, 1878		
E. C. Woodruff.	Capt. 12th Inf. (14).	Sept. 28, 1878	432	466 60
H. G. Brown.	Capt. 12th Inf. (15).	Never joined	892	10,269 64
D. J. Craigie.	1st lieut. 12th Inf. (19).	July 13, 1879	288	120 00
J. B. Guthrie.	1st lieut. 13th Inf. (14).	Sept. 2, 1878		
B. H. Gilman.	1st lieut. 13th Inf. (20).	June 16, 1878	110	360 77
M. F. Jamar.	1st lieut. 13th Inf. (16).	April 16, 1879	288	185 07
G. R. Cecil.	2d lieut. 13th Inf. (16).	April 11, 1879	288	192 00
G. W. Davis.	Capt. 14th Inf. (27).	Feb. 14, 1876	692	2,765 69
S. A. Sladen.	1st lieut. 14th Inf. (15).	Never joined	390	13,345 04
Patrick Hasson.	1st lieut. 14th Inf. (14).	Sept. 7, 1878		
J. A. Buchanan.	1st lieut. 14th Inf. (20).	May 23, 1875	408	2,431 21
Chambers McKibbin.	Capt. 15th Inf. (14).	Sept. 20, 1878	432	510 60
L. H. Walker.	1st lieut. 15th Inf. (10).	April 25, 1876	550	1,833 20
J. S. Fletcher, Jr.	Capt. 16th Inf. (14).	Sept. 19, 1878	432	485 60
G. E. Bacon.	1st lieut. 16th Inf. (10).	June 2, 1878		
T. L. Crittenden.	Col. 17th Inf. (14).	June		



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

\* *Iron-clads*: s. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clad *Ajax*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley; *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell.

A Panama despatch of May 25 says: The *Adams* is still at Puntas Arenas. She went there on account of the yellow fever scare in Panama. There has been no yellow fever, but a local affair, which, if not treated promptly and intelligently, kills quicker than yellow fever itself. There have been no fatal cases for a fortnight and more.

ALARM\* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Callao, April 26.

ALERT, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates.

After receiving her new crew on board, the *Alliance* was inspected at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, May 27, by the Board of Inspection, Commodore Rhind President, and passed a very creditable inspection. On Sunday, May 30, she sailed from Lynn Haven Roads for St. Pierre, Island of Miquelon, coast of Newfoundland. From St. Pierre she will proceed in search of rocks and shoals recently reported on the banks of Newfoundland. She will then visit St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the coast of Maine. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenants, Ide, West, Perkins, and Delahay; Masters, Angur and Schwenn; Chief Engineer, Burnap; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Baughman; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Eckstein; Passed Assistant Engineer, Brown; 1st Lieutenant Marines, Elliot; Midshipmen, Dodge, Case, Werlick, Harrison, and Grant; Assistant Engineers, Parks and Hall; Cadet Engineer Cooley; Pay Clerk, Baughman.

ASHUELOT (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson.

At Shanghai, April 7. Repairs delayed, and will not be completed until about May 1.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Commander Edward E. Potter. En route to Annapolis.

Left Queenstown about May 12.

CONSTITUTION (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton.

Arrived at New York on May 18.

DALE, Lieut.-Comdr. Edwin White. Practice Ship.

Was put in commission at Annapolis, June 1, for the summer practice cruise.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Lieut.-Comdr. Joshua Bishop, executive officer in command. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (a. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee.

Sitka, Alaska.

Despatches have been received from Commander Beardslee, at Sitka, dated May 13. No important change in affairs. Town still full of miners who are somewhat discouraged at the prospects for the summer. Numbers are going South. Spring very backward. Many of the miners are fitting out to prospect in the Chilean region. In the absence of the collector and deputy collector, Commander Beardslee had to assume charge of affairs in the community. The steamer had just arrived from California with Collector Ball and Lieut. Benson, of the U. S. M. C., the latter with a draft of marines and sailors.

KEARSARGE (n. s. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking.

Arrived at Hampton Roads, June 2, from Boca del Toro, via Key West.

LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. James N. Gillis.

Arrived at Acapulco, May 27, bound South. All well on board.

MARION (n. s. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce.

At Flores Island, Uruguay, S. A., April 19.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward.

Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice Ship.

New York.

MONOGACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner.

Returned to Shanghai, March 19, from Winchow, after landing at Ningpo the U. S. Consul, Mr. Lord.

MONTAUK\*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

NIPISIC, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.

Arrived at Gibraltar, May 5. Rear-Admiral Howell reports, May 12, that he expects to send her on a cruise in Eastern waters.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner.

Store Ship.

At Ancon, Peru, April 26, having been removed from Callao on account of the hostilities existing.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green.

Left Tientsin, March 19, and arrived at Shanghai on the 26th.

PASSAIC\*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. s. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSAICOOLA (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor.

Arrived at San Francisco, May 25, from Mare Island, where she had been eleven days. Her spar deck was caulked, a new set of sails and awnings furnished, sundry repairs made, and the vessel coaled and supplied for a cruise. On the arrival of Capt. Taylor, probably about June 12, who succeeds Capt. Breece, she was going to Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, Commander A. S. Crowninshield.

Training Ship.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, May 28, nine days from Hampton Roads. All on board are reported well.

POWHATAN (n. s. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine.

Arrived at New York, June 1, from Yorktown.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar.

At Gibraltar, May 10, bound North.

RICHMOND (f. s. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham.

Left Hong Kong March 18, and arrived at Shanghai, via Amoy, the 28th. Was at Shanghai April 7.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship.

Arrived at Lisbon on May 18. All well on board.

SHENANDOAH (f. s. s. s.), Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis.

Montevideo, May 8, per cable.

STANDISH, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train.

Was placed in commission at Annapolis, May 25, for summer cruise with cadet engineers.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph P. Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MART'S, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

Left New York, May 17, on her summer cruise.

SWATARA, Commander W. T. Sampson.

At Point de Galle, May 28.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie.

Arrived at the Delaware Breakwater June 2, from League Island, and was detained on account of bad weather. On way to New York.

TIGONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell.

TENNESSEE (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony.

Arrived at Hampton Roads May 28, and proceeded thence to New York, where she arrived June 2.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Captain W. W. Queen.

Arrived at Chanak-Kelasi, Turkey, May 12. On return of Wyoming next day from Constantinople, the *Trenton* would sail for Athens. Rear-Admiral Howell reports that permission was received from Constantinople to anchor the ship in Sari-Siglar Bay, which permission was afterward extended to the Bay of Chanak. The usual visits of ceremony were exchanged with the civil and military pachas.

VANDALIA (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade.

Sailed from New York May 31, for Newfoundland. Arrived at New London June 1.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breece. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WAHUSSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson.

Sailed from Montevideo, May 10, for the Pacific Station, as reported by cable.

WYANDOTTE\*, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey.

Left Constantinople about May 10, for Villefranche.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CHAS. GAINSFORD, mate U. S. Navy, died in the naval hospital at New York on May 29.

COMMODORE JOHN C. FENIGER transferred the command of the Washington Navy-yard temporarily to Capt. De Kraft, on June 2.

ADMIRAL AMMEN has received a despatch from Engineer Menocal to the effect that the Nicaraguan Congress has confirmed the concession recently made by the President of that republic to an American company for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal across the Isthmus.

The Secretary of the Navy on June 1 appointed the chiefs of the several bureaus of the Department a board to inspect the *Gulnare* and report whether she is in a condition to be received from Capt. Howgate for a voyage to the Arctic Regions. No details have been made yet by the Navy Department of officers for the *Gulnare*.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* has interviewed John Delaney, one of the crew of the *Jamestown*, who was shot about March 1 by Orderly Sergeant Quinlan at a dance held at Sitka, in the Government building erected for holding amusements for the ship's company. He reports that Quinlan first shot Wm. Grady, coxswain of the captain's gig, and then Delaney, who ran to his assistance. Quinlan endeavored to escape in a canal boat, but was captured and confined. Delaney, who is in the naval hospital, has nearly recovered from his wounds.

SENATORS Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, and Newton Booth, of California, were designated by the President of the Senate as members of the Board of Visitors at Annapolis, in place of Senators Beck and Hamlin, who declined. The examinations commenced June 1 and end on the 10th. Secretary Thompson is to deliver the address to the midshipmen.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1880.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 22.

Hereafter no officer whose name is borne on the books of a disbursing officer of the Navy, and who shall be detached and ordered to duty at another station or at sea, will be paid as on duty by such disbursing officer for any time beyond the date of his detachment.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

MAY 28.—Chief Engineer Walter D. Smith, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris, to special duty connected with the *Galens*, at Norfolk, Va.

MAY 31.—Boatswain Alexander McCone, to the Tennessee, at New York, on the 5th of June.

JUNE 2.—Assistant Surgeons W. G. G. Wilson and F. C. Dale, and Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 3.—Ensign Hamilton Hutchins, to the receiving ship Passaic, at Washington.

Chaplain John R. Matthews, to the Powhatan.

Chaplain Frank B. Rose, to the training ship Constitution.

## DETACHED.

MAY 28.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Steele, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the receiving ship Passaic, at Washington, D. C.

MAY 31.—Lieutenant Wm. Little, from the training ship Minnesota, and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder, from the receiving ship Passaic on the reporting of his relief, and to continue on duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Boatswain Charles Miller, from the Tennessee on the 5th June, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 1.—Commodore John C. Febiger, from the command of the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Samuel B. Franklin, from duty as hydrographer and Superintendent of the Hydrographic Office, and granted six months' leave.

Captain K. R. Breece, from the command of the Pensacola, Pacific Station, and placed on sick leave.

JUNE 2.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, from duty, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 3.—Cadet Engineers A. T. Woods, A. E. Smith and A. W. Stahl, from the Naval Academy on the 10th of June; and ordered to the practice steamer Despatch.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Eugene W. Watson, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from June 15.

To Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for one month from June 26.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, for one month from June 27.

To Mate C. J. Bibber for one month from June 11.

To Mate B. G. Perry for three months from June 1.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancliff has been extended six months from July 1, with permission to leave the United States.

## PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Chief Engineer Wm. W. Wood, from May 30, 1880.

## RESIGNED.

Midshipman Edward E. Wise, to take effect on the 1st of September next.

## REVOKED.

The orders detaching Commander James D. Graham from the command of the *Passaic*, and to continue in command of that vessel.

## TRANSFERRED.

The command of the Navy-yard, Washington, has been transferred temporarily to Captain J. C. P. de Kraft.

## RELIEVED.

Rear-Admiral John M. B. Clitz will be relieved from his present duties as inspector of the 3d Light-house District on the 30th of June.

## COMMISSIONED.

Ensign Charles W. Deering to be a Master in the Navy from December 28, 1878.

Ensign Augustus L. Case to be a Master in the Navy from April 1, 1880.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 2, 1880:

Edward Murphy, landsman, May 18, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Frank P. Freeze, marine, May 19, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

## MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant Wm. S. Muse has been ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, on the 4th of June.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.,  
May 24, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to return thanks to the following gentlemen who have kindly contributed specimens to the cabinet of the academy:

Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, Capt. J. A. Greer, Commander N. H. Farquhar, Commander L. A. Beardslee, Commander H. L. Howison, P. A. Eng. G. W. Baird, P. A. Eng. C. H. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. S. H. Griffiths, Lieutenants J. B. Murdock, E. W. Very, F. M. Wise, A. P. Osborne, T. M. B. Mason, Chas. Belknap, S. W. Very, Lieutenant-Commander A. R. McNair, Dr. A. Stout, Dr. H. G. Hanks, Messrs. John C. Karsten, L. B. Henkle, A. E. Highway, Jr., Cadet Midshipmen A. C. Cunningham, H. McL. P. Huse, W. E. Safford, F. E. Buuts, A. C. Parsons, L. Levisse, H. Rodman, T. L. McKee, W. A. Gresham.

Very respectfully yours,  
CHAS. E. MONROE,  
Prof. of Chemistry, Curator.

A TORPEDO EXPLOSION.—On the night of May 1, a tremendous explosion is said to have taken place in Ancon, Peru. A large torpedo, nearly completed, at the manufactory, exploded accidentally, shaking every house in the town, breaking all the glass in the windows, and spreading alarm. The manufactory was blown to pieces, and every inmate killed. Six houses adjoining were levelled. Half a dozen other houses were much damaged. Of the houses destroyed not one stone remained upon another, not even the cement is to be found. The street pavements were broken up and every thing reduced to complete ruin. Of the persons engaged in the manufacture of the torpedo scarcely a vestige was to be found. Portions of bodies were found at some distance, in addition to which five bodies have been recovered. The torpedo was in charge of Lieut. Cardenas, Peruvian navy, a citizen of the Argentine Republic named Martinez, and two or three other persons. The cause of the explosion is, of course, unknown.

REVENUE CADETS.—The annual examination on board the revenue schooner *Salmon P. Chase* ended May 29 at New Bedford, Mass., having been in progress during the entire week. The graduates at this time are George H. Doty, of New York; William E. Reynolds, of District of Columbia; Francis M. Dunwoody, of Iowa; C. Dewitt Drew, of New York; and Howard Emery, of Massachusetts. They will graduate at the expiration of the summer cruise of the bark. These five cadet graduates left this afternoon for Washington, where they will be examined for promotion. There will also be an examination at Washington of candidates for places in the school. There are seven places and about forty applicants.

THE captain of a vessel which has arrived at Queenstown from Demerara reports that on April 30, in latitude 30 deg. north, longitude 60 deg. west, he passed a raft, which had apparently been made on board of a man-of-war or a first-class steamer, as it was bolted together, not lashed, and that two days afterward he saw several corpses dressed in white. Some people are inclined to connect the raft with the missing training ship *Albatross*. Another vessel is reported to have seen the same raft, and two corpses dressed as seamen in the Navy.

THE German ironclads are to be put in commission shortly for their annual service. The ironclad squadron will in this year for the first time be joined in its evolutions by a vessel of a novel type, recently completed, the *Sachsen*, designated in official language an "ironclad sailing corvette." The *Sachsen*, as well as her sister ships, to be named *Bayern*, *Wurtemberg*, and *Baden*, are intended for offensive coast defence, their peculiar service being to sail from fortified ports, and so to annoy the enemy.



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Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. F. Graham, U. S. Army;  
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
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**REWARDS BY PROMOTION.**

WHILE the special reward of special gallantry is a  
device which all military nations have employed for  
encouraging soldiers and sailors to heroic deeds, the  
system of jumping officers over each other's heads, in a  
perpetual game of leap-frog, does injustice to the  
many, for the sake of rewarding the few. A striking  
example of this fact occurs in the case of Captain J. S.  
Payne, of the 5th Cavalry. The gallantry of that officer  
in Major Thornburgh's fight with the Utes, is known  
throughout the country; and on the strength of it a bill  
(H. R. 4406) was introduced into Congress to authorize  
the President to appoint him a Major in the Adjutant  
General's Office. The Committee on Military Affairs  
found, however, sundry objections to that course, and  
reported favorably a substitute simply conferring the  
power on the President, in his discretion, to give Capt.  
Payne promotion.

Probably they thought that this was a perfectly un-  
objectionable way of rewarding Capt. Payne's gallantry;  
but they must now feel very much as if they had a  
new view of the case in perusing the following  
letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21, 1880.

To the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate and  
House, Washington, D. C. (through the Hon. Secretary of  
War):

SIR: Having heard that a bill is to be introduced author-  
izing the President of the United States to promote Capt.  
J. Scott Payne, of the 5th Cavalry, to the first vacancy of  
Major of Cavalry, I do earnestly appeal to your honorable  
body to prevent any such injustice being done myself and  
others by such a bill becoming a law. I stand second for  
promotion among the cavalry captains, and I honestly be-  
lieve the records of the War Department justify me in say-  
ing, without egotism, that my services as a soldier since 1861  
entitle me to far greater consideration than is due Capt.  
Payne. I may also add that the seventy captains of cav-  
alry, independent of those of artillery and infantry, who  
would thus be ranked by this officer, can nearly, if not all,  
claim, with myself, greater consideration for services ren-  
dered. The passage of the bill will establish a most danger-  
ous precedent, and work a very great injustice. I therefore  
petition and plead for such action as may prevent the favor-  
able recommendation or passage of any bill giving such  
promotion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GUY V. HEWAT, Captain, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

Here the true effect of rewards by jumping seniors i  
put in a strong light. Capt. Henry, a graduate of the  
Military Academy before the war, an officer who fought  
all through the war of the rebellion, a colonel com-  
manding a regiment of volunteers, and a brevet brig-  
adier-general who was brevetted successively in the Regu-  
lar Army, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and  
colonel, for gallant and meritorious services; an officer  
who in Indian wars, since the rebellion, has not only  
performed very gallant and useful service, but has been  
severely and painfully wounded in the face in action,  
and has been terribly frost bitten by campaigning in  
midwinter—this officer, we repeat, finds himself on the  
point of being "jumped" by one who never was in the  
four years' war of the rebellion, having graduated in  
1866, but who is now also a captain of cavalry, and  
whom it is proposed to make a major over General  
Henry's head for a single gallant exploit.

It will at once be seen from this striking example  
how unjust rewards by promotion out of turn are liable  
to be. We have always advocated the encouragement  
of special acts of soldierly heroism and skill; but the  
great principle should be never to injure, by so doing,  
those who deserve no injury, and who may be  
even more worthy of special reward than the proposed  
recipient.

**THE TWO ACADEMIES.**

West Point and Annapolis are once more in the  
midst of the annual June examinations attending the  
graduation of their senior classes. The usual order  
issued by Gen. Schofield set forth that the examination  
was to begin on Tuesday, June 1, and continue daily,  
Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock  
P. M., and from 3 o'clock P. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. The  
following are the military exercises that take place  
during the examination: Infantry—Review, school of  
the battalion. Artillery—Light battery drill, siege bat-  
tery drill, seacoast battery drill, mortar battery drill.  
Cavalry—School of the soldier mounted, school of the  
company. Practical military engineering—Pontoon  
drill, military signalling and telegraphy. Ordnance—  
Practice with Ballistic machines. Small arms—Use of  
the sword and bayonet. Second Lieut. Howard A.  
Springett, 4th Artillery, and Second Lieut. John H.  
Philbrick, 11th Infantry, are appointed the secretaries  
of the first and second committees respectively. The  
graduating class of last year numbered sixty-seven  
members, and the present one only fifty-three. As  
early as June 2, all the members of the Board of Visitors  
were present, except Congressman Felton of Georgia  
and McKinley of Ohio. The examinations have pro-  
ceeded in the familiar method.

At Annapolis, the first examinations were those of  
the class of 1878, who returned after two years, accord-  
ing to custom. Thirty-six out of the 108 who originally  
entered passed their academic examination two years  
ago, and thirty-four—two being invalided—passed on  
Saturday the final examination. The first five preserved  
their relative standings. The class, on June 1, gave a  
farewell hop in the city to their friends, which was  
largely attended by officers of the Academy and civilians.  
On June 1, the Board of Visitors, Vice-Admiral Rowan,  
chairman, and Master C. H. Lyman, secretary, were  
duly received at the Naval Academy by Superin-  
tendent George B. Balch and the officers of the institu-  
tion. The *Santee* fired a salute of 17 guns, and the  
marine guard received the visitors with arms presented.  
The board inspected the naval brigade of Cadets, which  
made a fine appearance. The board then proceeded to  
inspect the buildings of the Academy. A large num-  
ber of spectators were present. The next day, June 2,  
the steam launches, the iron-clad *Nantucket*, the U. S.  
sloop *Dale* and the steamer *Phlox* were all ready to  
proceed to the Chesapeake on seamanship practice before  
the Board of Visitors, but inclement weather put a stop  
to it. The Board of Visitors instead inspected the  
grounds of the Naval Academy, and the mental  
examination of the cadets was proceeded with. The  
board selected the following committees: On gunnery,  
navigation and seamanship, Messrs. Aspinwall, Davis  
and Stoddard; English studies and languages, Davis  
and Wayland; grounds and public buildings, Etheridge,  
Aspinwall and Davis; finance and library, Wayland  
and Stoddard; administration, police and discipline,  
Aspinwall, Etheridge and Wayland.

On June 3, the *Nantucket*, *Dale*, *Mayflower* and the  
steam launches of the Naval Academy took the cadets,  
midshipmen, and engineers out in the Chesapeake,  
where the cadets were exercised with the engines of the  
*Nantucket*, and were drilled in seamanship. The *Nan-  
tucket* practiced with her 15-inch columbiads while in  
the bay. The Board of Visitors, on the steamer *Phlox*,  
accompanied the squadron.



## HUMORS OF THE WHITTAKER TRIAL.

DURING the progress of the Whittaker Court of Inquiry at West Point, the aids, prods, suggestions, and bits of advice, sapient, satirical, and mystical, pressed on the members of the Court from the outside community have been very great. We have been favored with a sight of some of these valuable documents, and a few samples of them may perhaps show our readers the efforts made to lighten the labors of the Court. Edward Day, of Toms River, to begin with, gives the Recorder this point, on a postal card, for starting his investigation as to the real culprits:

Your contemptible and mean conduct towards Cadet Whittaker can only be accounted for, that you are one of the Vagabonds that committed the outrage. Such is my opinion of you.

"J. H. Johnston, 1309 Fifth Avenue, New York," in calling Recorder Sears's attention to an extract from the *Troy Times*, adds:

If my son were a member of your gang of aristocrats (Government-made variety), and had acted as you and your classmates have towards Whittaker, I would not only disinherit him, I would horsewhip him. To an outsider it seems very strange that there was not one white man among you.

Evidently Mr. Johnston is not aware of the unconscious prejudice against the negro shown in his complaint that the members of the Court are not sufficiently white to please his fastidious taste.

Two letters received, one by Captain Sears and the other by Cadet McDonald, are apparently from the same person, as they are in the same handwriting, written in the same purple-colored ink, and both are post-marked New York. The letter to Recorder Sears is as follows:

SEARS—I think that if ever there was an ass that ought to have the conceit taken out of him that you are the man. By your course—your arbitrary course, you are bringing down the vengeance of congress & the whole people upon you & that Maj. Mordecai is a fool of the same stamp. Old army officers I have heard express the same opinion. You army officers are the most conceited set of pups upon the face of the earth. When you come right down to plain facts what are you? Why you are nothing but a set of aristocrats who manage to eke out a shabby genteel existence upon a mere pittance but at the same time try to make the public think that you are millionaires. It makes my blood boil when I see how you impose—or try to impose upon that talented gentleman, Mr. Townsend, a gentleman who is your peer as much as the elephant is the peer of the monkey or low cur. If I was in Mr. T's place you can rely upon it that I would make it unpleasant for your overbearing despots & from what I know of the support Mr. T.—has I know it will be the worst thing that ever happened to you & others.

The fine talent for comparison, shown in the sentence relating to Mr. Townsend, is the most noteworthy feature of this letter. The old rhyme tells us "the monkey kissed the baboon's sister; he kissed so hard he raised a blister," but it gives no information as to whether the monkey would be willing to put the elephant upon the same footing of equality. Cadet McDonald is informed by the same writer that:

Such a villain as you are ought to be tarred and feathered and then have your drawers lowered a good old yankee spanking administered. You are a cur who ought to be cast into a pig pen. You cadets think you are the only persons upon the face of the earth. My experience with you is that you are a low lived set—and one about whom there is no honor & with whom no Lady should associate.

Is this some fair one who seeks to make Cadet McDonald realize the truth of the saying: "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned?" Some one in Philadelphia who has a fine turn for humor sends an envelope addressed "Recorder Squeers." It contains nothing more deadly, however, than newspaper clippings in which the unhappy Recorder is accused of "an impudent audacity and self-respect that no other government on the face of the earth would tolerate under similar conditions." Under what conditions "impudent self-respect" would be tolerated by other governments we are not informed.

From Baltimore, April 7th, 1880, an anonymous correspondent writes to the Judge-Advocate this letter:

Sir: From what has dropped from certain southern Cadets, they do not think even white Cadets have any rights, much less a negro. Put some enlisted men on the stand, and find out whom among them have had most spending money.

Another correspondent, who gives his name, is also a victim of a "suggestion of the brain," as follows:

PROVIDENCE R I May 7

Supt West Point Acad.

I wish to make a suggestion in regard to the Whittaker ear cutting. It is most sure that the note of warning was written by an eastern fellow. Again undoubtedly the ear cutting was done by a Western chap say from Indiana or Illinois. Yours truly,

The thing needs attention. These Western chaps needs toning down.

On a postal card comes the following, post-marked Philadelphia, and addressed to "Recorder Sears, the Mutilator of Whittaker:"

Names in History.

Benedict Arnold..... 1777  
Jefferson Davis..... 1860  
General Schofield..... 1880  
Recorder Sears..... 1880

The last Trio are Graduates of West Point.

We print these letters as they are written, leaving each individual writer to follow his own ideas as to spelling and punctuation.

It is discreditable to the American Medical Association that it listened to an anonymous reflection on the Surgeons of the Navy, during the present week in New York. On the second day of the convention, Wednesday, Medical Director Albert L. Gihon rose to a question of privilege, and said that the delegates from the Navy had not been admitted to participation in the proceedings, and when he, as their representative, requested to be enlightened respecting the cause of this exclusion, he was referred for information to the Judicial Council, where he was told that the matter would be investigated at the earliest practicable moment. He wished to protest most emphatically against such an unwarranted proceeding, and asked to be informed at once—"not to-morrow when it would be too late, but now and in the presence of the whole association"—upon what grounds such exclusion had been decreed and the subject referred to the council. The presiding officer, Dr. Sayre, said that all such discussion was out of order, and the matter was in the hands of the Judicial Council, to whom recourse should be had, under the Constitution:

Dr. Gihon—The determination of that council, Sir, will come altogether too late to be of any avail as respects the proceedings of this session. It is unprecedented that gentlemen properly accredited to the association should be excluded from its deliberations, upon vague allegations, or none at all—possibly the anonymous statement of some enemy.

A Member of the Council—A letter has been received accusing certain delegates from the Navy of having used quack medicines. The communication was without signature, but the writer promises to furnish proof of his statements.

Dr. Gihon—The statement is false from whatever source it comes. I pledge my personal honor to that, and I presume the pledge will be regarded as sufficient. I have no objection to the council investigating any slanderous reports they may think proper to take into consideration; but I decidedly protest against the representatives of the naval service being excluded while the inquiry is pending. That would deprive them of rights and entail loss of time that cannot be repaired by any subsequent exoneration.

At that moment the venerable Dr. Gross arose, and amidst murmurs of applause from all parts of the house, defended the question of privilege, and ended by moving that the excluded delegates be admitted to the privileges of the floor pending the inquiry, which, he understood, had been instituted by the council. The motion was carried nearly unanimously. That action was due to the high character of the delegates from the Navy, and, as we have said, it is astonishing and discreditable that they should have been treated to a temporary indignity on an anonymous accusation. We may add that next day Secretary Atkinson read a report from the Judicial Council, exonerating the delegates of the naval service from the anonymous charges contained in the protest received by the council, and stating that, as no attempt had been made to sustain them, they had been formally dismissed. The report was received with applause.

On the latter day, Dr. Beach, of Washington, offered a resolution that it was the sense of the association that medical officers in the Army and Navy should have the same social rank in their commands as is enjoyed by the regular military officers. According to the report in the daily papers, "the resolution was laughed down." President Sayre said that this was the third time he had heard such a resolution offered in the American Medical Association, and he hoped it would be the last.

In the House, May 27th, Mr. Harris, on behalf of the Naval Committee, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriating \$2,847,836.14 for the construction of the monitors *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Monadnock*, and \$1,250,000 for their supplies and machinery. It was ruled out on a point of order. In the discussion on this matter Mr. Whitthorne declared that "it is better for the Navy and better for the country that this sum of money should be sunk in the ocean or applied in different ways or for different purposes." Mr. Whitthorne held to his opinion in spite of the recommendations of the boards which the Secretary of the Navy has sent to Congress, with a report of his own, recommending the appropriation. The subject has been set forth in the JOURNAL with sufficient particularity, but those who are curious to see the details of the Department reports will find them in the two letters of the Secretary, Executive Documents No. 82, parts 1 and 2, House of Representatives. The Secretary thinks these vessels should be completed "for two controlling reasons: First, that to leave them uncompleted, after so large a sum of money has been expended upon them, would be bad economy, inasmuch as the loss would be very heavy to the Government; and, second, because when completed they would undoubtedly be equal, if not superior, to any other vessels of their class in the world."

MR. MERRIFIELD, an English writer, thinks there is no chance of England getting the best gun possible while the officers of Woolwich Arsenal are allowed to be judges in the matter. *Broad Arrow* confesses to ex-

periencing somewhat similar fears. The same paper says: "Nearly all the details in gun construction and armor plate rolling which up to the present time have proved to be satisfactory, were contributed by persons outside the government arsenals. In shipbuilding only do we find the public service to take the lead and initiate modes of construction and principles of design which are subsequently followed by the mercantile portion of the community. We suppose that the old cast-iron ordnance would have been retained many years later than it was had it not been for the persistency with which Sir William Armstrong's breechloading wrought-iron guns were thrust under the notice of the government. It is, too, to Sir William Palliser that we are indebted for the admirable chilled pointed cast-iron projectiles which have had such a marvellous effect upon the development of armor protection. Certainly, we have not to thank the Woolwich authorities for doing more than accept the chilled system, when to refuse it would have been simply suicidal."

DESPATCHES from Washington report that "the Attorney-General has just decided that no officer of the U. S. Army can be assigned to service for civil duty in connection with the Geological Surveys of the Territories or similar work under the Department of the Interior, and that officers accepting such service do so at their own risk, as the statutes provide that the acceptance of such a position may be regarded as a tender of their resignations. At present three officers of the Army are on duty with the King and other Department Interior surveys—Dr. Elliott Coues and Captains Dutton and Pitman, of the Ordnance."

At the meeting of the Boston Branch of the U. S. Naval Institute, on May 31, Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U. S. N., read a paper entitled "Fire Ships and Explosive Vessels," which contained a comprehensive account of the use of fire ships and Greek fire from the earliest times, the battles in which they took an important part, their construction and arrangements, and the manner in which they were employed. The history of explosive vessels and fire ships, or rafts, was brought down to the present day, and forms an interesting and complete account of these engines of destruction.

OFFICERS munching hard tack over their camp fires, will find the list we this week publish, of officers on detached duty, interesting reading. We hope they will have the good sense not to envy those they may esteem more fortunate than themselves in the enjoyment of allowances which, as Gen. Drum shows, are established by legislation, and "are belived to be right, necessary and just." The generous spirit of our Army officers should prompt them to enter sympathetically into the good fortune of others, and not to complain that there "are good times going" and they are "not in them."

A THIRTEENTH edition of "The American Hoyle," by "Trump," has been issued by the publishers, Messrs. Dick and Fitzgerald, of New York. This edition, it is stated, is "entirely re-written in conformity with the latest usages," and covers all kinds of games at cards, billiards, chess, dominoes, etc. It is a most useful book of reference, and when kept on hand will serve to prevent much discussion. The proneness of Americans to change is given as the principal reason for the new edition, which is a necessity owing to the many changes in our pastimes and amusements.

THE Rifle team going to Ireland, to bring home fresh laurels, as we hope and expect, were pleasantly surprised by the the impromptu compliment extended to them by General Hancock, as they proceeded down the bay on the steamer *City of Brussels*. As they rounded Old Castle Williams, a salute of heavy guns, one for each man of the team and reserves, was fired by the garrison at Fort Columbus. The yacht conveying the directors of the N. R. A. and others, which accompanied the steamer to the lower bay, dipped her flag in acknowledging the compliment from Governor's Island.

WE congratulate the Military Academy that their appropriation bill is at last "out of the doldrums," the conference committee having agreed upon a report which has been accepted by both Houses. The bill as passed gives the new hospital only \$10,000 when it wanted \$21,617.84, and it makes the professor of law a detailed officer.

THE Battalion of the 2d U. S. Artillery (Batteries B and H), stationed at Washington Arsenal, a Battalion of Marines, and the Marine Band, participated in the Decoration Day ceremonies in Washington and its vicinity.



(From the New York Times.)

## DEFENCES OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

THE recent inspection of our harbor defences by the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman, although without any special significance, and intended only for the information of the War Department, has had the effect of attracting the attention of military men to the exposed condition of the city in case of war. While there is no present danger of such complications arising in our foreign relations as to render a declaration of war necessary to our national honor, it is unquestionably true, as a distinguished military engineer recently observed, that our people could scarcely afford to declare war under any circumstances in the present state of our coast defences. It is not to be supposed that an enemy would seriously undertake such an enterprise as an actual invasion, or an occupation, of our territory, but incalculable damage could be done to our seaport cities in case of a sudden emergency, before any efficient organization of our means of defence could be instituted. It is now fifteen years since the war closed. At that time, with our heavy Rodman guns and our monitors, our defensive system was in advance of that of any European power. But in 1867 the European movement in favor of rifled cannon commenced; and it has made such progress during the last ten years that our massive Rodmans have become antiquated. . . . Formidable as they appear, with their water batteries, extensive earthworks, and frowning ramparts, bristling with heavy smooth-bore, with the present range of rifled ordnance, a fleet mounting heavy guns would not have to reduce the forts at all in order to hold New York practically at its mercy, and dictate terms of capitulation. The twenty-one 15-inch Rodmans at Fort Hamilton will be converted into rifled breech-loaders as fast as practicable with the funds at the disposal of the Department. This will reduce their calibre to 12 inches, without practically reducing the weight of metal carried. Experimental practice on the proving-ground at Sandy Hook has advised the Ordnance Bureau as to the valuation to be put on these transformed Rodmans; they are good guns to make a noise with, and, indeed, very efficient at medium range, but cannot compete with the best modern artillery.

Fort Wadsworth, from the altitude of its situation, could, according to military experts, if furnished with first-class rifled ordnance and a trained torpedo corps, hold a powerful fleet of modern iron-clads at bay. But some repairs are required, and the money is not available to prosecute them. Gen. Sherman, in the course of his tour of inspection, inquired pretty closely respecting the amount necessary to put all the posts about New York in good order, including the unfinished works at Sandy Hook, which an expenditure of \$20,000 might possibly complete. A few thousands are needed at Fort Hamilton, a few hundreds at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Schuyler, commanding the Sound, and standing guard over the torpedo station at Willet's Point, is not exactly on a military footing; so that, putting all the items together, not far from \$50,000 must be expended in engineering work to put our harbor defences, such as they are, in good order, exclusive of the rifled guns, at \$30,000 each, which are not likely to be forthcoming until the occasion arises.

Indeed, if the intimations of military men may be accepted, the defence of our coast line depends more upon the perfection of the torpedo service than upon rifled guns of whatsoever calibre. Owing to a peculiarity in the structure of our sea-bottom, New York harbor is peculiarly adapted to the application of such a defensive system. At no very remote period in the history of this continent, the ground now occupied by New York city lay many miles inland from the somewhat abrupt coast line of the Atlantic, and the Hudson River was some leagues longer than it now is. Its original bed can be traced by soundings to the primitive coast line, which is marked by an abrupt submarine declivity with a correspondingly abrupt increase in depth of water. By what great convulsion of nature this tract, now the bottom of the harbor, became submerged, geologists are not agreed. But the result, so far as the torpedo service is concerned, is that lines of defence consisting of submerged explosives, fired by electricity from such a station as Fort Wadsworth or Fort Hamilton, can be established at distances such as to protect the city from bombardment, at the longest range of modern artillery. For at least twenty miles from Governor's Island the sea-bottom is practicable for torpedo service, owing to the fact that it consists of an elevated plateau, somewhat cut up by ravines and primeval water courses; and thus, thousands of years ago, a convulsion of nature provided the city of New York with the facilities to plant a defensive system at such a distance as to defy any possible (or at least any probable) increase in the range of rifled ordnance. Gen. Abbot shows a torpedo in his laboratory at Willet's Point which lay submerged for five years at the bottom of the river without the slightest dampening of the charge, although the case was corroded past repair, and almost beyond recognition. In this manner, any number of defensive lines may be established, none of them costing appreciably more than a single rifled gun of the largest calibre. The shock of a torpedo carrying 200 pounds of dynamite delivered from beneath tends to break an iron-clad in pieces, instead of expending itself in an abortive attempt to penetrate the armor. The lifting power of a torpedo charged with 200 pounds of powder, basing the calculation upon the weight of a column of water 300 feet high by 50 feet in diameter, may be stated at 20,000 tons. A dynamite charge of 200 pounds very largely exceeds these figures in lifting power, and the advantage of the torpedo system, as now developed, is that a group, consisting of any required number, may be exploded simultaneously by making the necessary electrical connections—the work of a moment; while, if necessary, a shore battery of heavy guns, trained upon any given point, may be fired in broadsides by the same current that explodes the torpedoes. The application of electricity to artillery service has been given some development at Sandy Hook, but it is only at the torpedo station that it appears as a necessary factor of successful practice.

The interest shown by Gen. Sherman in the experiments of Gen. Abbot, and the minuteness with which he inquired into every detail, were not by any means prompted by mere scientific curiosity, although the grim old veteran is not at all deficient in that particular. In view of our present deficiency in first-class ordnance and in naval resources, the torpedo corps at Willet's Point, furnishes to the military mind the most immediate form of efficient coast defence.

**PRESIDENT HAYES ON GEN. MEADE.**—At the Meade memorial meeting at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, President Hayes said: "I thank the commander of this Post and the Committee of Invitations for the opportunity they have given me to enjoy and take part in this programme, which has for its object the raising of funds for a monument to Gen. Meade. The other great commanders who have passed away have been remembered, and you will see their monuments in the beautiful parks of the nation's capital. You will see there a monument to that hero of three wars, Gen. Winfield Scott, [applause]; you will see there a monument to that hero of Chickamauga, General Thomas, [applause]; you will see there a monument to that noble soldier and native of my own county in Ohio, Gen.

McPherson, [Applause.] But you do not see a monument to Gen. Meade, and this meeting here in Philadelphia, I understand, is for that purpose. Meade commanded at the critical period of the war, at the very crisis and at the time when Gen. Grant and his army were at Vicksburg, but had not got in. He commanded at that period when those who belonged to it and those who did not belong to it loved to hear it spoken of as the grand old Army of the Potomac. [Applause.] Always equal to the highest place he ever held, always adequate to his duties, always faithful, always conscientious, and at all times one of the most fortunate of men. It sometimes happens to the best of men, through no fault of their own, they fail and pass into obscurity. But Gen. Meade was always fortunate in his command of that grand old army. [Applause.] Had he not turned the scale in that decisive battle at Gettysburg, the Englishman's footsteps would have been heard on the debris of a fallen Republic. But now, Meade's memory, without a monument, is forever safe. [Applause.] Meade and Gettysburg are linked together in adamant that will never crumble. [Applause.] Then, when we build our monument to Meade, it needs no extended inscription. We will simply write there, 'George G. Meade, who commanded the forces at Gettysburg.' [Great applause.]

The meeting was held at the Philadelphia Academy of Music in aid of the Meade monument fund under the auspices of Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R. Among the distinguished gentlemen on the stage were Secretary Schurz, General Sherman, Augur, Hancock, Slocum, Ricketts, W. W. H. Davis, Kilby Smith, Ruff and Poe, Attorney-General Devens, Governor Hoyt, Secretary of War Ramsey, Assistant Attorney-General McCannan, and all of the Philadelphia delegation in Congress except Speaker Randall. The orator of the evening was ex-Governor J. L. Chamberlain, of Maine, who was made a member of the Grand Army and was presented with a medal.

At the Decoration Day ceremonies at the National Cemetery at Brownsville, Texas, a poem written for and suitable to the occasion, by Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. Army, was impressively delivered by Colonel George G. Davis. The following verses from the poem breathe a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and vividly recall the heroic memories of by-gone days:

We stand to-day among the graves of some  
Who rallied at the sound of Southern drum.  
We come not here to single out their graves—  
Let it suffice that these were also brave!  
They were our brethren, and they bravely fought  
To guard the doctrines from their childhood taught;  
And patriot hearts will not withhold their due,  
As here they sleep—the gray beside the blue!

Here also is the grave of many a one  
Who came to die beneath this Southern sun.  
On *Palo Alto's* plain they met the foe,  
And braved the marshalled hosts of Mexico.  
Some in *Resaca's* charge were stricken down—  
Some slain amid the thunders of *Fort Brown*!  
All honor to these noble sons of war,  
Who left their homes to succor the *LONE STAR*!  
From North and South, from East and West they came,  
That little band, and won a glorious name!

Here lies brave *Jacob Brown*, whose name shall stand  
A watchword on the winding Rio Grande,  
While deeds of valor deck the roll of Fame,  
And *Brownsville* bears his grand historic name!  
The names of Ringgold, Chabourne, Page, and Blake,  
Inge, Cochrane, Stevens too, shall live to wake  
Within the hearts of warriors yet to be,  
The spirit that leads on to victory!  
The spirit that bore *ZACHARY TAYLOR* on  
Till *Buenavista's* field was reached and won!

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1886.

Up to this date the remarks of the President and the Secretary of War on the Whittaker case have not been made public. If Cadet Whittaker were a white boy his case would be soon settled, for the evidence is positive and convincing that he wrote the letter of warning and perpetrated the "outrage" on himself. He would, if he were a white cadet, be turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to the forms of law as prescribed for such cases.

No thinking, intelligent, and unprejudiced persons can fail to see that the conclusions arrived at by the Court of Inquiry are correct, and the intelligent colored men and women are just as much convinced of the correctness of the decision as are the white people. "Professor" Greener, however, pretends to think that the investigation was not a fair one, and he announces his purpose to have a say in the matter before it is fully settled. The Professor deceives no one, for unless he is more stupid than we think he is, he is as well satisfied in his own mind of the guilt of Whittaker as is any member of the Court of Inquiry. It is altogether probable also that those gentlemen in Congress, who were so quick to rush in to vilify the Military Academy, will pretend they are not convinced, and they will be "of the same opinion still."

Unfortunately this case has, as might be expected, taken a political turn. There is an idea that capital is to be made or lost by it. The authorities at West Point have done precisely what was their duty—nothing more nor less. Should the President approve the proceedings of the court, and should Whittaker be excused from any further serving his country at West Point, will the colored voters go over to the Democratic party, and thus destroy "the finest Government the world has ever seen?" Or should the President take the advice of a former Secretary of War, who said in the case of the late colored Cadet Smith: "It is the policy of the Government to have Cadet Smith graduate," and thus let Mr. Whittaker take more chances for getting through, what then?

Before election day comes around the people will think no more of Whittaker than they will of Mr. Allison's proposition to appoint more colored cadets every year, and we hope the case may be decided according to its merits and without any regard to the political consequences.

Senator Hoar made a speech against the bill to grant

pensions to the veterans of the Mexican war. He was opposed to the bill principally for the reason that he had seen one of his constituents, and in fact had a conversation with him, which you reported at the time. "He was," said Mr. Hoar, "a man forty-eight years of age, a giant in strength, of vigorous health, with, I have no doubt, a stronger constitution and greater prospect of life and health in the future than any member of this body. He was a man in affluent circumstances, and enjoying a large salary as the holder of one of the most important offices in the gift of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He joins me in emphatic disapprobation of the careless and reckless legislation which would put a man like him on the pension roll of the Government."

Now, as far as the constituent is concerned, we will agree with him that to put him upon the pension roll would be absurd. The gentleman—Mr. Hoar says—is forty-eight years of age. In 1846, when the Mexican war commenced, he must have arrived at the mature age of fourteen, and at the close of the war he must have been sixteen years of age. What was the infant doing in Mexico? Children were of no use in the army of Mexico. And why should this gentleman, who is now in the enjoyment of "a large salary as a holder of one of the most important offices in the gift of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," wish to have a pension—particularly as he is not entitled to it? Give your friend a chance, Mr. Hoar, and see if he will not take it—if he can get it.

The mention of the great Massachusetts family, to which the Senator belongs, always reminds us of that prince of good fellows, Harry Ward, so long the president of the old New York Club. Harry always walked up from his office in Wall to his house in Bond street. He went regularly to bed after his dinner, but he always appeared at the old club house on the corner of 15th street and 5th avenue, at five minutes before eleven p. m. He put up his single eye glass as soon as he came in and walked directly to the bar, where "the boys" were generally gathered. "Gentlemen, I am going to take a little whiskey—what will you have?" There was generally a fair response, and then the evening commenced with Harry, and it always lasted until 4 a. m. It has always been a matter of surprise that so much regularity of life should not have greater length of days. Harry died, alas! before attaining his sixtieth year.

But, as we were saying, Harry was an intimate friend and perhaps a relation of the great Massachusetts family, and he was often heard to say that "say what you choose of the Hoar's, I am very fond of them—excellent people!" EBBITT.

## THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

We resume our narrative of the Five Forks inquiry from the testimony of Thursday, May 27.

Finishing that day's evidence, Capt. Sawyer, of the 1st Maine Sharpshooters, said that his battalion was constantly wheeling to the left as the line advanced, and the men on the extreme right had to run the greater part of the time in order to keep their connection with those on the left. His battalion had become separated from the rest of the brigade, and the witness was engaged in re-forming his lines, facing to the south, when he was ordered to report to Gen. Spear to participate in the movement to take possession of the bridge across the run, a mile or more in the rear of the enemy's works.

Gen. Hancock inquired how they came to bear off so far to the right. The witness replied that his command, being on the extreme right and moving on the outside of the circle, was in constant danger of being snapped off at a tangent, and left "in the air;" the men had to run in order to keep the connection to the left at all; and, besides this, there was an annoying skirmish fire from the right which tended to take them in that direction.

Lieut. E. G. Sherley, of the 91st New York Volunteers, served on the staff of Col. Kellogg. When they got to the White Oak road they were to wheel to the left. Witness heard the command to wheel as they crossed the road. At the Hatcher's Run crossing, taken possession of by orders of Gen. Warren, witness was hailed by an officer across the stream, who said he was a Union officer, and had mistaken them for rebels as they came up the road. The witness asked to what brigade and division they belonged, and the officer gave it to him. Witness then asked the rebel officer to give the names of some of the officers in that brigade, and he gave them correctly. The witness then requested the officer to give him the name of the brigade adjutant, who was his own brother. The fellow gave it very promptly, but it was wrong. Then Lieut. Sherley shouted: "Well, if you're Union troops, send over somebody and let me question him!" His men had, in the meantime, advanced from under cover of the woods, and were talking across the stream. The only answer he got to his request was a volley, and the men got behind their trees again about as quickly as they could.

By Mr. Stickney—Did you see Gen. McKenzie and his cavalry during the time you were holding the ford across Hatcher's Run? A. I saw the General, but not the cavalry. He came up the road from the direction of Five Forks and wanted to know who was in command. He was directed to me, and the first thing he told me was that the men across the ford were our men, and requested me to send a squad of men across and find out. I told him I would not like to take the responsibility of doing as he requested unless I had orders from my own superior officer. The General started to cross, but receiving a volley, turned his horse's head and rode into our lines again. I did not see any of Gen. McKenzie's cavalry about the ford.

On Friday, May 28, Brig.-Gen. M. D. Corse, C. S. A., of Alexandria, Va., who commanded a brigade in Pickett's division at Five Forks, gave his testimony. It was interesting, as presenting for the first time the other side of the battle. He asked Gen. Munford, who commanded the Confederate cavalry at Five Forks, to assist him in locating points on the map, and then proceeded with his evidence:

On the 31st of March, near Dinwiddie, the Confederates had an engagement with the Federal cavalry, whom they drove back to Dinwiddie Court-house. They got information sometime during the night that the Federal infantry were coming down the Boydton plank road to reinforce Sheridan, and withdrew to Five Forks early in the morning; it must have been about 9 or 10 o'clock when they arrived there and occupied their works on the White Oak road. Witness held the right of Gen. Pickett's division, occupying an earthwork west of the village. His command held the works from the northwest corner of the Gilliam field, on the



Rebel right, to a point midway between the field and Five Forks. Gen. Stuart's cavalry command occupied a position on Gen. Corse's right, in a line of works running to the south from the White Oak road at right angles on the western margin of the Gilliam field. Gen. Perry was on Gen. Corse's left. His portion of the line was guarded by one or two battalions of Pegram's artillery. On the portion of the Gilliam field faced by his troops there were one or two demonstrations early in the day; but they did not amount to the dignity of an attack. Not more than a squadron or two of cavalry was engaged—not enough to break the skirmish line; then they galloped off to the left, when the artillery opened upon them. In the afternoon the cavalry made something of a demonstration—merely to feel of his lines, as he supposed. About half an hour after there was heavy firing at the left, and occasionally shots began to drop upon his rear, from troops evidently advancing from the north and east. The cavalry in front now made a sharp attack, and the battle raged pretty fiercely for a few minutes. The fire became very heavy on the left, in the meantime, and Gen. Pickett sent to him for a regiment. He replied that he had all the work he could attend to where he was, and could not spare any of his force. Gen. Perry was, consequently, ordered to the assistance of the left, and witness had to extend his lines so as to cover the ground vacated by Perry. Pretty soon fugitives and refugees from the left began to come in very rapidly. "The firing increased and balls began to drop in our rear," continued Gen. Corse. "I became anxious, and about this time the Federal cavalry assaulted our front; toward sundown Gen. Pickett, who commanded the Confederate forces at Five Forks, rode up and said we had better close up our line and form a line at right angles with the main line of works, to check refugees (deserters) and prevent further attack; the line of defence extended northward from the northwest corner of the Gilliam field, and it fronted to the east, and I was entirely occupied in preparing to resist the Federal forces which were sweeping down upon us from the northeast; it was nearly dark and I had about six hundred men when Pegasus's artillery galloped down to the left of my line to reinforce it, but I never saw it afterward; the guns were captured and Gen. Pegasus was brought back dead; Federal forces came across the Gilliam field—infantry and cavalry—and swept up on both sides of the White Oak road; at twilight some officers came and said: 'It is useless remaining here longer we'll be gobbled if we do; we then left the position; I withdrew in the darkness into the woods on the north, and we made our way across Hatcher's Run; we avoided the road, as we did not know what force we might encounter.' Witness said his brigade contained about 800 or 900 men, before Five Forks, and Pickett's whole division about 2,500; but Houton's brigade was absent on other service.

On his cross-examination the witness remembered being attacked in flank by Sheridan's cavalry on the day before the battle, and he had thirty or forty men killed and wounded; then he took up a new line in front of Dinwiddie and remained in position that night across the road leading down to Dinwiddie Court-house from the Five Forks; when Pickett said the cavalry was to be reinforced witness understood it was to be done with the 5th Corps; but he did not know at what hour they got the information, or how; they knew then, however, that they must move. It was just about daylight, possibly a little before, when he started off toward Five Forks in the rear of his brigade, picking up the wounded and generally cleaning up as he retired. He did not recall any firing until about 12 o'clock that day, when a small Federal force deployed in the neighborhood of the Gilliam house, and drove in his skirmish line. He sent word to the officer in command to re-establish the line, and not let the cavalry jump over their heads in that way, and the line was re-established. I withdrew by way of the woods on my left, because I did not think it prudent to retire down the White Oak road with a heavy force of Federal cavalry and infantry in my rear.

Col. Harrison Adrian, Major of the Fourth Maryland Volunteers, Ayres's division, had his regiment in the rear of Ayres's division during the night movement to reinforce Gen. Sheridan at Dinwiddie. The men moved very promptly. While they were forming, Warren sent word to Gen. Ayres to hasten the work. At Five Forks, under heavy fire, they wheeled half to the left. Witness's regiment was a part of the command that carried the rebel works. Just as they were advancing to the final charge, Gen. Sheridan rode down from the right in front of the lines. The men were standing still, but there was no panic, nor any indications of faltering. As Sheridan rode along the men cheered him tremendously. This drew a heavy fire from the enemy upon them. The General had his hat off, and was waving it to encourage the men. There was nothing like disorder, however. After Gen. Sheridan passed, the line plunged forward, and the angle was taken.

Col. West Funk, of Philadelphia, commanded the 121st and 122d Pennsylvania Volunteers in Coulter's brigade, of Crawford's division. His command first became engaged as they crossed the White Oak road, and subsequently in a ravine in the field marked F on the map. The enemy was very strongly posted in this ravine; witness went in with his command, and was driven back twice by the enemy. They fought foot to foot, behind trees, and finally drove out the Confederates. Four pieces of artillery posted up the road opened fire on his troops as they came out upon the road; the witness, without waiting for orders, charged and took possession of them.

On Saturday, May 23, Brig.-Gen. Thomas T. Mumford, who commanded the Cavalry division of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, after the latter had been put in charge of the entire Cavalry Corps operating with Pickett's division, described the Confederate line and operations.

When the Fifth corps had reached the White Oak road his sharpshooters, who had been moved up and posted in the woods, opened fire on the Federals. The corps wheeled to its left as the troops were crossing the road. The Federal lines staggered a little under the rapidity and accuracy of the fire, but they recovered instantly, and executed the movement to the left in good order. The Federal advance on his left was very rapidly made. The country was wet, marshy and full of ravines, and very difficult for cavalry to move at all; the Federals moved on, receiving a galling fire until they reached the chimneys in the Sidnor field, where another sharp engagement ensued; the Federals marched right along, however, and in the woods northwest of the field they severely pressed the extreme left of the Confederates. The woods were full of Confederate troops, who were improving every opportunity to attack Crawford in the flank and rear. It was impossible for cavalry to move in the swampy forests that lay between the fortifications and Hatcher's Run. "We had infantry to contend with all the time, and our line was extended clear up to Hatcher's Run; the Federals tried to drive me down towards the works they had taken, and we fought for two or three hours all the way from the White Oak road on the east to the Ford road on the west, a distance of two miles. I did not pay much attention to what was going on to the south at the works; I had all I could attend to where I was, but I did hear a good deal of shouting and cheering down there, but not much firing; I went to the northwest corner of the Gilliam field and saw General Corse

and Beal and Pegram, all of whom were fighting; it was about sundown then; the Fifth corps seemed to move in good order—they moved so steadily that they were a good mark to fire at.

In his cross-examination Gen. Mumford said that the brief confusion that ensued when his sharpshooters fired their first volley on the Fifth corps was such as would have happened to the best of troops in any part of the country; it lasted but a moment, the men recovered from their surprise and marched right on; the Federals continually enveloped the Confederate left, and the witness said the enemy seemed to come from all points of the compass. [Laughter.] While they wheeled constantly to the left, there was, nevertheless, a constant tendency to envelop his own left, out-flank him, and get in his rear. The swinging of the Federal forces to the left was a regular movement, at the same time that the lines were constantly extending so as to envelop his flank and drive him back towards the Ford road. His loss included some of the best men in the South; they were prominent citizens of Virginia and expert sharpshooters; their bodies were never recovered and no record was ever made of the losses. "We had no time to do anything but keep moving on," said the General; "our whole command at Five Forks did not amount to more than 6,000 or 7,000 men; I left the place with about 1,200 men; when I was at the Gilliam field I did not stay long; I saw that disaster was inevitable."

By Gen. Newton—Did the Fifth Corps advance rapidly and in good order, or was it rather broken? A. They advanced quite as fast as I cared to meet them; there was no disorder whatever more than arose from the nature of the ground. It must be remembered that our men opened fire first. Our sharpshooters were posted in the woods, commanding the open field through which the White Oak road ran, and they gave the Federals a very deadly reception.

In reply to Major Gardner Gen. Mumford said that the firing did not seem to him at any time to be very heavy and continuous where Ayres and Ransom were disputing the possession of the angle of the redoubt and the section of it facing to the east. He heard a great deal of shouting and yelling, but did not judge that the battle was raging very desperately. There were heavy woods on his left after he was driven out of the Sidnor field, and they may have interrupted and lessened the sound of guns.

Major Holman S. Melcher, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, acted as aide-de-camp for Gen. Warren; carried orders to Griffin, Ayres and Crawford; when he went to the first two officers he did not know how the orders read, as they were sealed, but the order to Gen. Crawford commanded him to move forward. Griffin sent a message to Warren by him that the enemy had put out their camp-fires, and were probably preparing to attack. The ground was so soft that he had to walk his horse. It was quite dark besides, and the sky was overcast with flying clouds. At Five Forks, witness said: "After Ayres became well engaged, Warren with his staff rode off toward the open field on the White Oak road. Gen. Warren turned to me and told me to find Crawford and give him an order. The firing in Crawford's front guided me to him; it was rapid and continuous. The order that Warren gave me was, 'Tell Gen. Crawford to push forward.' On his return, witness met Gen. Locke, of Gen. Warren's staff, who asked where Gen. Sheridan was, and said he had a message for him from Warren. They encountered Sheridan near the Five Forks, and Gen. Locke delivered his message. Gen. Warren's message was: 'Give Gen. Warren's compliments to Gen. Sheridan and tell him the enemy's lines are broken and I am in full pursuit.' Warren then found in the northwest corner of the Gilliam field, upon the west side of which the rebels had made a stand. A few minutes later the witness saw Warren seize the corps' colors from the hands of the color-sergeant and ride directly upon the works held by the enemy.

On June 1, after the Decoration Day recess, the court re-assembled. Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee appeared to testify, and was warmly greeted by Gens. Hancock, Warren, Newton, Augur and other officers of the Army. He showed that he understood perfectly the Confederate movements at and before Five Forks, but that he was not an eye-witness of the fighting on the Five Forks road.

Witness commanded the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. On the 31st he drove Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry back at Dinwiddie. The attack was to have been renewed on the following morning, but information reached Gen. Pickett of the approach of the Fifth Corps, and a movement back to Five Forks was ordered, the artillery and ambulances starting as early as 10 o'clock that night. The infantry moved just before daylight, and the cavalry at day-break. The Confederate force consisted of three divisions of cavalry and five brigades of infantry, and these the witness formed in line between 8 and 9 o'clock, being entrenched until the latter hour, and everything remained quiet until after noon. "We had been followed up by the Federal cavalry," added the witness, "but there was very little skirmishing, and our impression was that it was simply a force following our movements back to Five Forks, merely with the design of watching us, and not for any aggressive purpose; word came that an assault had been commenced on our left about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of April; I at once mounted my horse and dashed down the road toward the front, but before I could reach the ford where the road crosses Hatcher's Run that road was in the possession of the Federal infantry, and I was shot at as I attempted to cross. I went back and moved Gen. Rosser's command up and attempted to form it across the run, but was repulsed. Gen. Pickett got across just before I did, and I saw him throw himself down on his horse, and knew that he had been fired at."

Q. How much did you hear of the fight that was going forward? A. I didn't hear a shot fired; the country was very thickly wooded, and in certain states of the atmosphere it is difficult to hear the fire of infantry a long distance. Neither I nor Pickett heard it, although the fighting lasted an hour and a half. According to the figures given by Gen. Lee the Confederate forces were about as follows: Pickett's division, 5,000; Mumford's, 1,300; W. H. F. Lee's, 1,000; Rosser's, 900. The Confederate forces were driven back some miles, the retreat degenerating into a rout.

Lieut.-Col. W. Wood, of the Fourteenth Virginia Infantry of Pickett's division, testified that he held the angle of the breastworks on the White Oak road on April 1, and defended it against the attack of Ayres's division of the Fifth Corps. He had about 400 men of his own regiment and 600 from other regiments of Wallace's and Mumford's brigades, making 1,000 altogether. The breastworks could hardly be dignified by that name, being logs, fence-rails, and dirt thrown together to the height of 3/4 or 1 foot. At breakfast—about 8 o'clock—from 75 to 100 Federal Cavalry charged up to the works, and several jumped across. A few were killed, some wounded, and most of the others taken prisoners. "We disposed of pretty much of all of them," added the Colonel, smiling. That was the only attack of cavalry that the witness knew anything of. In the afternoon a division of the Fifth Corps came up (Gen. Ayres'), and after an hour or a half of very hard fighting he was forced to fall back. The retreat degenerated into a rout. He and about 55 other officers stuck together and made the best time they could to the main body of their friends.

"Did you go fast?" asked Mr. Stickney.

"We did what we call pretty tall walking down in our country," replied the witness, laughing.

"What direction did you take?"

"We struck a bee-line for the North Star, and kept on just as fast as we could go."

Major Gardner asked if some of the foot soldiers attacking the breastworks might not have been Gen. Sheridan's dismounted cavalry. The witness said that they certainly didn't look like cavalrymen. From the way they carried themselves and the manner of their fighting he should say they were infantry.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To reinforce Gen. Hatch in the campaign against Victorio, five companies have been ordered from the Department of the Missouri to proceed to New Mexico as far beyond Albuquerque as the cars go, where they will be met with orders from the commanding officer of the District of New Mexico. The companies are to go in full strength, fully equipped for field service, with thirty days' rations from the time of taking the cars. The companies are as follows: Two companies of the 4th Cavalry; Co. H, 16th Infantry; Co. D, 16th Infantry, and one full company from Fort Reno. Gen. Hatch's command cannot be remounted until the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available.

A despatch dated Canada Alamosa, May 25, from General Hatch, confirms the news given in last week's JOURNAL of the battle with hostiles at the head of the Polomas river, in which from 31 to 55 hostiles were killed. Gen. Hatch reports that Maj. Morrow had joined him with four companies, that he is arranging for an active campaign, and a despatch of May 26, at Fort Craig, from Gen. Hatch, says: "Kramer, who joined me yesterday, coming to San Jose, reports more fighting since the killing of the 55 Indians. No particulars yet." Tuscan despatches show that the Indians are ravaging near Cummings and Hillsborough, and in Cook's Canon, and a state of panic exists in the neighborhood of Silver City.

A despatch from Southern New Mexico says: "The Indians attacked a party of Mexicans at old Fort Cummings on Saturday and one man was wounded. Maj. Bird (G. W. Baird), a paymaster, who was passing, pursued the Indians with his escort and fought them all the afternoon. They retreated into Cook's Canon at night. Since then five dead bodies have been found in Cook's Canon, among them those of Samuel J. Lyon and a stage driver. All the bodies were terribly burned. A stage coach and three wagons were also burned. It is supposed that four and perhaps more persons besides those found were massacred. The Indians left in the direction of the Florida mountains. Troops arrived at the scene Saturday and took up the trail of the Indians."

A despatch from Laramie City, Wyoming, May 31, says: "Companies I, E, D and B, 3d Cavalry, left for North Park to-day, to protect the miners and prospectors from the Utes. Maj. Carleton commands the expedition. Twenty-five wagons, each drawn by six mules, accompanied the column, and fifty-three pack mules will leave to-morrow and overtake them. A doctor and assistant, with two ambulances accompany the troops." Gen. Pope, however, now discredits the report that Indians are in North Park, as he has information from the Los Pinos Agency that the White River Utes are there attending the races on Ouray's farm, and that Ouray denies that any of his Indians are in the North Park or have molested the whites.

Colonel George P. Buell, with four companies, B, D, I and K, of the 15th Infantry, and one company, G, of the 19th Infantry, mounted, has orders to march from Fort Lew along the San Juan river to Wingate to keep a lookout upon the Navajo Indians, and see that no outbreak occurs.

A despatch from Santa Fe to the Denver Tribune says: "A fourth company of Cavalry left Albuquerque yesterday for Fort Craig to join General Hatch. Gen. Buell's command left Fort Loomis on May 27 and arrived at Fort Wingate June 1."—A Denver despatch adds that although Fort Wingate is almost in the centre of the Navajo reservation, still his force is entirely too small to prevent an outbreak. The Navajos are rich in horses, cattle and sheep, and could place at least six hundred men in the field.

The postmaster at Bismarck reports May 29 that the mail due from Fort Keogh that morning was captured by Indians near Little Missouri, Thursday. The carrier and two other employees of the contractors were killed and six head of stock stolen. The next station west was also probably taken and another mail lost.

## JUSTICE TO CAPTAIN BALDWIN AND HIS COMMAND.

FORT KEOGH, M. T., May 23, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In an addition of your paper, dated April 3, 1880, appeared an article copied from the Montana Courier of March 11, which contains numerous errors.

The Montana Courier of the 11th March reports that in the Indian fight near Keogh the Sioux and Cheyennes were twenty in number. Three Sioux and two Cheyennes were killed. Lieut. Miller, of the 5th Inf., was in charge of the attacking force. He captured eight horses, (and chased the hostiles to the Yellowstone, where, owing to the great fatigue of his men and horses, he had to abandon the pursuit.) (He, however, dispatches a courier to Capt. B. L. Allen at E. Sebud, who communicated the result of Lieut. Miller's engagement to Gen. Miles, giving information of the route taken by the escaping 15 Indians. Miles at once ordered Baldwin and his company to take the trail, and dispatched a courier to a third Keogh command, scouting on Sandy Creek, directing them to abandon their scout and go for the fugitives. Capt. Wheenan, in charge of 60 men of the 3d Cav., left Fort Custer on the morning of March 9 to join in the pursuit.

The correspondent in writing the article must have known that most of the statements were false.

May I ask to have the enclosed slip republished with this letter following it?

Lieut. Miller did not follow the hostiles to the Yellowstone, but, after the engagement, returned to camp of Capt. Ewers. Baldwin's company, K, 5th Inf., had been on a scout for several days, and on the day of Miller's engagement arrived at the place of the fight only an hour or so after the affair took place. The bodies of the dead were still warm. After hunting for a trail from the scene of conflict, he happened to light on Miller's return trail, thinking that the hostiles had fled and that Miller was in pursuit. Instead of that, in about two hours' hard march, we—Baldwin was accompanied by Lieuts. Bowen and Liggett, 5th Inf.—overtaken Miller at Rosebud. He then informed us of the particulars of the fight, and told us that the hostiles had started direct for the Yellowstone. Waiting for nothing, Baldwin and his command, leaving Miller to plod along for his camp, started on a trot down Rosebud, hoping to overtake the Indians somewhere on the Little Porcupine, which we did next day at 12 noon, after having marched 120 miles in 30 hours, through deep snow, and without forage or rations or bedding, except such as we had on our saddles.

Miller did not dispatch a courier to Baldwin, and, further, he made no effort so to do.

Baldwin, on reaching mouth of Rosebud, where there is a telegraph station, sent a despatch to Gen. Miles informing him of Miller's engagement; also informing him that he, Baldwin, would take up the Indian trail next morning at daylight and follow it as long as possible, which he did, and as



though he had no fight and captured no Indians, owing to a heavy snowstorm which filled the trail, he followed so close on the hostiles as to compel them to drop all their loose stock, numbering 17 head.

In justice to Baldwin and his command this letter is written.

Copies of all the telegrams and official reports can be furnished if necessary.

JUSTICE.

### THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

But little attention is devoted in these expiring weeks of the present session to matters affecting the Services, which have already been provided for, so far as the financial part is concerned—for another year. The Senate and House have finally reached an agreement in conference on the Military Academy appropriation bill and have passed it. The House accepted the Senate amendments adding \$315.23 for pay of professors, made necessary by an increase of rank of two professors, and adding \$1,000 for repairing the roof of the cadet barracks. The Senate, on its part, receded from its amendments, striking out the proviso "that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, assign any officer of the Army as professor of law. So this proviso stands. They also receded from their amendment increasing the appropriation for the new hospital from \$10,000 to \$21,617.81. The House conferees were so persistent about this that the Senate gave way.

Joint resolutions have passed both Houses granting arms, etc., to a soldiers' reunion in the northwest, and another at Kirksville, Mo., to be held in September. Also the bill, H. R. 3966, with reference to the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. This last bill was the text of a very interesting discussion in the Senate on the general subject of revolutionary monuments. Senator Kernan, of New York, took strong ground in favor of them. I will, he said, "vote for a reasonable sum to mark every spot that stands out as the site of a signal event during the revolutionary war. I would rather vote it than vote much of the money that we do vote here. I believe the time has come when we ought to build up monuments." Senator Maxey, of Texas, thought the erection of such monuments "would aid in unifying the whole people, in removing the estrangements of the recent past, and in teaching the people that this is one grand Union of coequal States, that we are all part and parcel of one great family."

Col. Tom Worthington secured the passage of the little bill S. R. 15, to settle his account by the payment of \$962.49. House bill 3351, giving Rev. Paul E. Gillen pay for services as chaplain passed the Senate.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution, No. 67, authorizing the Secretary of War to sell or lease to the Port Huron and Northwestern Railway Company all of the Fort Gratiot Military reserve. The bill as passed provides that the value of said reserve shall be appraised by a board of three Army officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Call, from the Committee on Pensions, reported the Mexican Pension bill without amendments, but announced that the report was not unanimous and amendments would be offered by members of the committee. The same committee reported adversely on the bill, S. 1034, granting a pension to the heirs of Capt. J. H. Dent, U. S. Navy.

Bills have been reported from Senate Committees as follows:

*Reported with Amendment.*—S. 1742, in regard to the Fort Seward Military reservation; H. R. 5627, to amend section 1486 of the Rev. Statutes, in regard to the rank of engineer officers, graduates of the Naval Academy.

*Reported without Amendment and Passed.*—H. R. 165, to erect a monument to Brigadier General Herkimer.

*Adversely Reported.*—S. 1034, granting arrears of pension to heirs of Captain J. H. Dent, U. S. Navy.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the Senate and referred to committees:

*To the Military Committee.*—S. 1805, by Mr. Morrill, relative to revolutionary battle fields; S. 1811, by Mr. Booth, for the relief of Captain John Lafferty, U. S. Army, retired.

*Committee on Appropriations.*—Telegram from Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, recommending an increase of the appropriation for the Mississippi River Commission, of which he is President, to \$300,000. Report from Chief of Engineers, urging the necessity for an appropriation to continue the Wheeler survey.

*To the Committee on Commerce.*—Report of Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, upon an examination of Fort Royal, Royal River, S. C.

*To the Committee on Public Lands.*—Report of Chief of Engineers, urging necessity for completion of office work connected with surveys of 100th meridian, under charge of Captain G. M. Wheeler.

The Senate's amendments to the Legislative, etc., Appropriation bill, were acted upon by the House May 31, and the bill goes to a Conference Committee. Among the amendments added were the following: Appropriating \$6,600 for copying the rebel archives, \$40,000 for printing and binding 10,000 copies of the official records of the Rebellion. The bill appoints General John M. Palmer, of Illinois; General William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; and General Charles W. Roberts, of Maine, managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to fill vacancies which occurred on the 21st day of April, 1878; and General Martin T. McMahon, of New York; General John Love, of Indiana, and Major David C. Fulton, of Wisconsin, to fill vacancies which occurred on the 21st day of April, 1880. Propositions to substitute the name of Gen. F. Butler for Gen. McMahon was set down upon by a vote of 106 yeas to 14 nays.

The report of the Secretary of War, under the resolution of January 31, 1880, as to the number of Army officers absent from their regiments was, on May 28, recommended to the Military Committee. The report, which is dated Feb. 16, 1880, shows 201 officers absent from the regiments or corps on detached duty. We publish the list elsewhere.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On the bill, S. 1614, to provide for the promotion of lieutenants by seniority and readjusting the rank of those who have been overhauled since the Revised Statutes were adopted, the Senate Military Committee report as follows:

Your committee referred the bill to the Secretary of War for the views of the Department thereon, and received the following letter from the General of the Army, to wit:

HQ. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1880

Hon. A. Ramsey, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Senator Cockrell, of April 30, referred to me for my opinion. My judgment is adverse to the whole bill (S. 1614). The present rule of promotion has existed since the formation of our Government and was inherited from England, viz.: Promotion goes in the regiment up to field officer; among field officers, in the arm of service; and general officers, by selection. The reason of this rule is that promotion results from battle or exposure, and those who escape death, but run its risk, are entitled to the benefit. Again, if the senior lieutenant of infantry is entitled by law to the first vacancy in "captain" of the same arm, he would have to travel from one extreme of our vast country to the other to join his new company, adding largely to the cost of the Army. Moreover, by retaining

the same captains and lieutenants a regiment gains a name, which is a stronger incentive to daring and noble achievement, which would be materially diminished by bringing in strange captains and lieutenants at every casualty.

The second section, if enforced, will throw the Army into inextricable confusion; lieutenants in one regiment would be captains in another, and vice versa; and the dates of commissions of a great number of officers would be changed, necessitating a total rearrangement of the Army Register, giving increased pay to one set and taking it away from another set. The whole object, and the only object of rank in the Army, is to fix responsibility. The senior commands, and is responsible to his superiors and to the Government for his acts. Therefore some general rule of promotion is necessary. There can be no rule which does not work a seeming injustice in individual cases; but the rule now in force, of long standing, has been found as just and fair as any, and in my opinion is more practicable, more economical, and more likely to produce good fighting battalions than the new rule proposed in this bill. If any modification of the existing rule be attempted, I would simply advise that "absentees" should not be entitled to promotions for battles, or for epidemics, which occurred whilst the officers were so absent.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The section of the Revised Statutes regulating promotions, page 213, second edition, 1878, is as follows, to wit:

Sec. 1204 Promotions in the line shall be made through the whole Army in its several lines of artillery, cavalry and infantry respectively. Promotions in the staff of the Army shall be made in the several departments and corps respectively.

This bill raises anew the questions of appointment and promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, touching the offices of lieutenant and captain. The terms "appointment and promotion," as used in the laws and in the Army, are arbitrary and technical. Literally, appointment is authority conferred by virtue of which the duties of an office may be performed, and promotion is advancement by seniority to a higher office. Advancement to a higher office confers new authority necessarily, and hence every promotion is an appointment. From long usage promotion is often used in a sense which largely excludes the idea of the appointment that accompanies it. During the existence of the three forms which the Government of the United States has assumed, to wit: the Revolutionary, the Confederate, and the Constitutional, the methods of making appointment and promotion in the Army have given occasion for confusion and much controversy. On the 27th of December, 1776, a resolution was adopted by Congress authorizing the Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, "to fix upon the system of promotion in the Continental Army which, in his opinion, and that of the general officers with him, would produce most general satisfaction," and it was suggested that perhaps a promotion of field officers in a colonial line, and that of captains and lieutenants in a regimental line, would be the most eligible method, and it was accordingly adopted. When the Army was organized into a legion with four sub-legions, in 1792, promotion was lineal in each to the rank of captain, inclusive, and thence in the arm of service. September 9, 1799, the rules for promotion throughout the Army were changed in general order by President Adams, and these new rules remained in force until May 26, 1801, when they were abandoned and the old state of things re-established. It is difficult now to ascertain what these rules were, but it is supposed that they were "that all officers shall rise in the regiments to which they respectively belong to the rank of major inclusively; that afterwards they shall rise in the line of the Army at large, with the limitation, however, that the officers of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry shall be confined to their respective corps until they shall attain the rank of colonel."

The rules for promotion re-established May 26, 1801, by Mr. Jefferson, were well understood. The first legislative enactment by Congress was the act of June 26, 1812, which provided "that from and after the passage of this act the promotions shall be made through the lines of artillery, light artillery, dragoons, riflemen, and infantry, according to established rule." From that time promotion in the Army has gone on not in accordance with rule but in accordance with law. The act of March 30, 1814, has been substantially incorporated into section 1204, Revised Statutes, hereinafter quoted. Section 12 of the act of March 30, 1814, provided "that from and after the passage of this act promotions may be made through the whole Army in its several lines of light artillery, light dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, respectively." There is no reason for believing that the practice under the laws of 1812 and 1814 and the rules of promotion as they exist to-day are not what the framers of these laws intended. We therefore find that from the very organization of our first form of Government down to the present time there has been a fixed and well recognized rule for promotions sanctioned by legislation as law, which has been and now is that promotion in each of the arms of artillery, cavalry and infantry is regimental to captain inclusive, and thence to colonel inclusive by arm; that is, in each of the regiments of artillery, cavalry and infantry, every vacancy in the office of captain is filled by the promotion—the appointment, really—of the senior first lieutenant in such regiment, and every vacancy in the office of first lieutenant by appointment or promotion of the senior second lieutenant, and that in each of said arms all vacancies in the offices of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major are filled by the appointment or promotion of the officer next in seniority in such arm, irrespective of his regiment at the time being. Your committee sees no sufficient reason for changing the long established rule and law. The second section or provision of the proposed bill would work inextricable confusion, as will be seen from the list of promotions from first lieutenants to captain in the Army from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, communicated to the Senate in the Miscellaneous Document, No. 82, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.

### MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To J. W. Livingston, Syracuse, N. Y., for a breech-loading fire arm.

To D. B. Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., for a revolving fire arm. In a revolving fire arm, the combination of the cylinder-stop with the cylinder provided with stop notches or indents to receive the stop, and a groove made between each two adjacent said notches or indents.

To W. H. Baker, Syracuse, N. Y., for a lock for fire arms.

No. 2, second series, of the "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion," issued by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island, treats of a country boy's first three months in the Army—from December 14, 1861, to March 14, 1862. The sketch is amusing at the commencement, but towards the end treats of sterner matters, and shows how the course of time and the pressure of events had developed the raw recruit into the active and experienced campaigner.

"HEVEENOID" is the name of a new product which it is said will eventually supplant the soft and hard vulcanized rubber so long in use. Professor Henry A. Mott says it is far more pliable, durable, and insoluble than ordinary India rubber. Being a chemical combination is less impermeable to air, gases, and liquids. As regards odor, it is far superior to vulcanized rubber.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—When the orders were issued for the annual inspections of the 2d Division, none expected that the troops would parade on Decoration Day, so Col. Brownell ordered a field day of his regiment at Prospect Park, inspection in the afternoon. Two full days in the same week was, however, more time than the Colonel cared to demand from his men, so on receiving the orders for division parade, May 31, the Union Ball Grounds were selected for inspection, 2 p. m. the hour, and Thursday, May 27, the day. On this latter day a further change was found necessary, the weather being most oppressive, thermometer 94 deg. in the shade, so the sidewalk of Howes street, between Lee and Bedford avenues, was substituted. The wisdom of this precaution of the Colonel was found ere the close of the day, for if, even here, nearly a dozen of the men were prostrated by the extreme heat, what must have been the consequences had the ceremonies taken place in the hollow and open field of the ball grounds. The regiment left its armory at 2 p. m., and in column of four, taking advantage of the shady streets, soon reached the place of inspection. Here a full half hour's rest was allowed the men, General Oliver changing the hour of inspection until 3 p. m. The ceremonies of the day were commenced with a review in line, the command being in its neat fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens properly slung on the left side. The men were very steady during the review in line, the "present" being excellent; and though the Inspector-General sharply eyed each and every man, there was little indeed to find fault with. After the review in line, the companies were wheeled into column for inspection, the several details of the full ceremony being correctly executed. The inspection of the several companies was most complete, General Oliver being assisted by Major Rouillier, Inspector 11th Brigade. Not a point was overlooked, but the extreme heat of the day no doubt caused the General to overlook the few delinquencies. One man was pointed out with the front of his jacket open, but even while being admonished he was compelled to draw his handkerchief from the jacket and mop the perspiration from his eyes and face. The knapsacks were not generally inspected, but to observe the proficiency of the command, Companies E and F were required to execute the details, both being performed to the satisfaction of the inspecting officers. The few inspections made in the 1st and 2d Divisions by General Oliver have been most satisfactory to officers and men. During the inspection in line—first part of the review—as stated, every man was closely scrutinized, while in the column, from the staff to the band, every man felt that if he was not in proper shape a point would be scored against him and his company. A button wanting on the jacket, a plate or belt wrongly adjusted, was at once noted, and the attention of the captain called to the defect. So close has been the inspections of the General that in one case, the 9th regiment, rust on the shank of a bayonet was observed. This was the first piece actually examined in the command, but so correct was the inspecting officer that neither he, company commander, or the man could with their hands unfix this particular bayonet. The company that was perfect felt that their appearance and discipline were fully appreciated, while the captain who had not carefully examined his men ere leaving the armory, was confident that every neglected point was scored against him. The JOURNAL has repeatedly advised captains to require their 1st sergeants to inspect companies ere turning them over, and in the few regiments that General Oliver has inspected, a number of the company commanders are now sorry that they did not follow our advice. Officers and men at once felt that the inspection meant business and acted accordingly. The muster of the command was rapidly pushed to completion, the result being a loss of present of 41 since last year, with a loss in the aggregate of 7. Co. H is again the banner company, with a present of 70 out of 80 on roll, while Co. K is last with but 28 present out of 39. Co. E has the credit of having the largest number of absentees, 22 out of 52 on roll, while Co. F shows the smallest percentage of absentees, 6 out of a roll of 39. The citizens of Howes street were most hospitable during the stay of the regiment, and every house was thrown open for the accommodation and comfort of the soldiers, the men overcome by the heat receiving every possible attention, while buckets of lemonade and other cooling drinks were liberally served to the perspiring men. The result of the muster was:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Last muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Field, Staff, and N. C.	9	11	19	1	1	2	21	20
Staff.....	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	4
Company A.....	2	35	37	14	14	28	49	49
Company B.....	2	49	51	9	9	18	60	66
Company D.....	1	32	33	14	14	28	47	52
Company E.....	2	28	30	22	22	44	52	53
Company F.....	1	32	33	1	6	7	39	44
Company G.....	3	44	47	12	12	24	59	46
Company H.....	3	67	70	10	10	20	80	78
Company I.....	2	34	36	11	11	22	47	46
Company K.....	3	25	28	11	11	22	39	46
Band.....	1	29	30	1	1	2	31	29
Total.....	28	383	411	2	109	111	521	539

Last year the regiment mustered present 452, absent 77; aggregate 529. After the return of the regiment, Colonel Brownell, before dismissing the command, presented to Private Snediker, Co. H, the "Moore" prize, for securing the highest number of recruits during the year.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—This regiment, in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order, equalized in ten companies sixteen files left its armory at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, May 25, marching to the Union ball grounds for the purpose of annual inspection and muster. On the arrival of General Rodenbough, Asst. Inspector-General of the State, the command was formed for review, Col. Reuger in command, the inspecting officer, accompanied by Col. Manchester and Maj. Rouillier, 11th Brigade, being the reviewing officers. The heat of the morning was most intense, and the men suffered severely in the confined hollow in which the ball grounds are situated, yet during the inspection of the line the men were remarkably steady. It was almost impossible to keep the hands from the freely perspiring heads, and the unsteadiness caused by the heat should not be scored against the regiment. The passage was fairly executed, step and distances most commendable, and salutes average. The command was then broken into column for inspection, and the details of the ceremony carefully gone through with. As the sun rose it increased in strength, and the sweltering condition of the men in their close uniforms and heavy knapsacks was anything but cheerful, and it was no wonder that several were overcome by the heat. The manual of inspection was fair, while the con-



dition of arms, uniforms, and equipments were pronounced most satisfactory. At the muster the regiment shows a loss in present since last year of 51 men, caused by the extreme weather and the proposed parade on Decoration Day, it being a decided hardship for the rank and file of the regiment to lose two days in one week, except on a call for active duty. Of the companies present Co. I carries off the honors with 42 out of 60 present, Cos. A and K having the same total, but with a much larger percentage of absentees. The smallest company was D, 30 present, while K has the credit of having the largest number absent, 28. The following is the result of the muster:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Last Muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff	8	9	17	1	...	1	18	20
Company A	2	40	42	...	17	17	59	67
Company B	2	38	40	...	8	8	48	47
Company C	2	37	39	...	8	8	47	47
Company D	2	28	30	...	18	18	48	47
Company E	3	31	34	...	15	15	49	53
Company F	3	31	37	...	11	11	48	47
Company G	3	35	38	...	27	27	65	73
Company H	3	38	41	...	8	8	49	50
Company I	3	39	42	...	8	8	50	50
Company K	3	39	42	...	28	28	70	69
Band	...	29	29	...	...	...	29	24
Total	34	397	431	1	148	149	580	594

Last year the regiment mustered present 492, absent 112; aggregate, 604.

**ELEVENTH NEW YORK.**—The heat of Tuesday, May 25, had a most distressing effect on the officers and men of the 11th New York during its annual inspection and muster. The men began to assemble as early as noon, but the command did not leave its armory until 2 p. m. This is almost the hottest hour of the day, and the march to the place of rendezvous did not tend to comfort the men. Arriving on Lafayette Place the column of fours was wheeled into line, facing the sun, and after a short rest the battalion was formed for review. Inspector-General Oliver being the reviewing officer. This ceremony was most defective from first to last. A camp color was not posted at the reviewing point, but for the correction of the reviewing officer the colonel would have commenced the ceremony with unfixed bayonets. He neglected to dress the front rank and line of officers, the drum-major ordered two rifles, while after the "present" the colonel incorrectly sheathed his sword, while accompanying the general in review. The review in line was not good, in fact it was next to impossible to expect the men to remain steady, with the broiling sun pouring on their faces. During the inspection of the line several men fell in the ranks overcome by the heat while during the inspection the surgeon was kept busy attending to the wants of sick men. The passage was omitted for want of space. The companies were next wheeled into line for inspection, when the General made a most thorough examination of arms, equipments, and uniforms. In this duty he was assisted by Major Scott, Inspector 3d Brigade. The details of the ceremony were far from satisfactory, while the uniforms and equipments were, in a large number of instances, carelessly and incorrectly worn. The Inspector-General scored one, against the 1. R. F., he wearing the uniform of the 9th regiment. The brigade inspector remarked to Gen. Oliver that for at least three years the attention of this officer had been called to his want of proper uniform. During the inspection the officers exhibited a very limited knowledge of the requirements of par. 816, Tactics, while the attempt by one company to stack arms, unsealing, and open knapsacks was most defective, neither officer or men understanding the duty. The capacity of the regiment was fully observed by the inspector-general, who, on account of the great heat, omitted the full inspection of arms, boxes, and knapsacks, selecting a company here and there to illustrate the instruction of the regiment. Notwithstanding the heat of the day the regimental figures show a very large increase in the number present over that of last year, while the aggregate shows a gain of 78. The following is the result of the muster:

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Last Muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Field, Staff, and N. C. Staff	10	11	21	...	...	...	21	19
Company A	2	37	39	...	25	25	64	59
Company B	2	52	54	...	8	8	63	54
Company C	3	55	58	1	18	19	76	63
Company D	2	45	47	...	13	14	61	58
Company E	2	45	47	...	12	12	59	48
Company F	3	51	54	...	18	19	72	59
Company G	3	43	46	...	9	9	55	39
Company H	2	34	36	1	30	31	67	68
Company I	2	34	37	...	8	8	45	47
Company K	3	32	35	...	20	20	55	62
Band	...	34	34	...	5	5	39	29
Total	36	473	509	2	166	168	677	599

Last year the regiment mustered present 444, absent 115; aggregate, 559.

**FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.**—As has been anticipated for weeks and weeks, the parade in celebration of Decoration Day, May 31st, 1880, was the finest ever witnessed in New York City. The organizations of the division were all out in force, while the visiting commands from Philadelphia and Troy added greatly to the success of the celebration. At 10 a. m. the head of the column wheeled into Fifth avenue, and for over two hours men, horses, cannons and flower wagons continued in one steady stream. The first part of the parade was a perfect success, the National Guard, as a body, looking well, each regiment being on its mettle. The marching and alignments were generally good; but salutes were a trifle mixed, especially in the Grand Army posts, where there was no sort of uniformity. It is much to be desired that the G. A. R. should adopt some general method of saluting, as the want of one impairs the appearance of the parade most seriously. Only three of these posts—Sumner, Wadsworth and Meade—had uniform salutes, and they looked exceedingly well.

As the head of the column reached the reviewing point stand at the Worth monument, General Varian, 3d Brigade, commanding the 1st Division, and staff, delivered fair salutes, though somewhat straggling. Troop A, Major Karl Klein, three platoons of 12 front, passed in excellent shape. Gatling Battery E, Capt. L. T. Baker, 4 Gatling guns, showed a marked improvement over the old Washington

Grey troop. The salutes were well delivered, and the men, horses and battery were in the very best possible condition. The change in the troop is a most happy one.

The 3d Brigade was commanded by Col. Emmons Clark, 7th Regiment. The salutes of the colonel and staff were very ordinary, straggling and ungraceful. The 7th Regiment headed the Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, ten companies, 28 files, in full uniform white trousers. All eyes were centred on the regiment as it swung into the open space; but many were disappointed, for the marching, alignments and salutes were but average, not good enough for the 7th. The 69th, under Col. Cavanagh, in full uniform, ten companies, 20 files, appeared to splendid advantage, their marchings and alignments good, except the two rear companies. All the salutes were well delivered. The 8th, Col. George D. Scott, grey and white full dress, eight companies, 20 files, made the best passage thus far; step steady, alignments correct, distances well preserved and salutes handsomely delivered. We have, indeed, rarely seen the 8th to such fine advantage. Battery B, Capt. John Keim, four 12-pounder Napoleons, men and horses looking well, but carriages very dirty, prolonged badly coiled, salutes good.

The 1st Brigade came next, Brig-General Wm. G. Ward and staff, the best salute and passage of the three brigades. Lieut.-Col. J. T. Camp was in command of the 22d Regiment, ten companies, 24 full files, in full dress uniform, the handsomest passage of the day in all respects, and beating the 8th Regiment in point of numbers. Immediately following the 22d was their guests, the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania, Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, ten companies, 20 files, full dress, white trousers and in heavy marching order. The marching, alignments and distances of the several companies were splendid and well deserved the repeated rounds of applause. The salutes of officers, however, were but medium, while those of the drum corps, who saluted with their sticks, caused a smile among the officers on the stand. Philadelphia may well feel proud in owning such a splendid organization as the 1st; it will bear comparison with any in New York State.

Following the 1st was the 5th New York, Col. Charles S. Spencer, ten companies, 12 files, marching, distances and salutes the worst of the day. This command suffered in contrast with the splendid passage of the Philadelphia regiment; their ranks were slim and broken, while the heavy winter uniform and dark belts presented a most sombre appearance. The 12th Regiment, eight companies, 16 files front in full uniform, white trousers, under Col. S. V. R. Cruger, passed in splendid shape, marching, distances, alignments and salutes of a fine order. The salute of the colonel and staff was graceful and in unison. The regiment held its own in a comparison with the 22d and 1st Pennsylvania. Battery B, Major A. Hoelzie, four 3-inch guns, brought up the rear of the brigade. An excellent battery with clean carriages and harness, excellent salutes.

Owing to the illness of General Vilmar, the Third Brigade was under the command of Col. Richard Vose, 71st Regiment, the salute of the colonel and brigade staff being excellent. The 71st regiment headed the brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Chaddock, eight companies, 20 files, in full uniform, white trousers, their passage being splendid in everything. Officers and men were on their mettle, and not a point was overlooked. The 11th followed, Col. Unbekant in command, eight companies, 16 files, and making a very fair appearance. The marching, alignments and salutes could not be considered good, but they were a vast improvement over those of their fellow-countrymen in the 5th. This regiment also suffered by a comparison with the preceding command; but when the first company of the 9th came into view both organizations were forgotten. The 9th was commanded by Col. Ryder, and had ten companies, 20 files, in their handsome full dress uniform with white trousers. The marching of the command was splendid, while the distances and alignments were second to none in the column. Their passage elicited much applause. The 3d regiment Cavalry, sixteen platoons, 12 men in single rank, brought up the rear of the division, the salutes being bad and general passage very ordinary. The regiment had an excellent band which attracted much attention.

The Grand Army was headed by General Cochrane, the marshal of the day; then the "Red, white and Blue Battalion," in the following order: Sixth Separate Co., N. Y. (citizen's corps), Troy, two platoons, 16 files, under Capt. J. W. Cusack, scarlet frock coat, light blue trousers and white helmet; its passage was magnificent, the company receiving much applause. The "Old Guard," N. Y. City, Major Geo. W. McLean, two companies, 14 files, white full dress uniform, bearskin hats, passed in good shape, and were loudly applauded. Battalion State Fencibles, three companies, 24 files, in full uniform, under Major Ryan, made a magnificent appearance, ranks well closed, step perfect, alignments and salutes of the very best. The passage of the battalion was a shade the best of the day. The organization is a credit to its State. The carriages, with Generals Hancock, Sickles, Duryea, etc., were followed by four companies U. S. Marines, each 16 front, passing in good shape; these were followed by four companies, 16 front, of U. S. Sailors from the "Constitution." The men looked well, but appeared to be out of place in a passage of review. Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, four 3-inch guns, followed, all in splendid shape, but exceeding Battery K only in point of horses. The battalion Fire Department, 8 engines, 8 trucks and two hook and ladders, made a most excellent appearance and were repeatedly applauded. Then followed the Grand Army posts with their guests from other cities, all marching splendidly, with that easy swing so noticeable in old soldiers.

The head of the column was halted at Chambers street and Broadway; line formed, and the G. A. R. tendered a marching salute as it passed the division. The column then broke from the right to march to the left, tendering a salute to Major-General Hancock, U. S. A., at Ninth street and Broadway. After reaching 14th street the division was dismissed.

Adjutant-General Townsend and Inspector-General Oliver were on the reviewing stand noting the strength, general appearance and discipline of the troops.

**SECOND NEW YORK DIVISION.**—The troops of the 2d Division paraded on Monday, May 31, Decoration Day, as escort to the veterans and Grand Army posts. At 10:30 the order was given to march. The route was through Bedford, Lafayette, Clinton, and Willoughby avenues to Cumberland street, where a marching salute was given to Mayor Howell and the Board of Aldermen. Houses and windows along the route were gaily decked with bunting. The procession passed the reviewing stand in the following order:

Gen. Gates, Grand Marshal of the day, and staff; 2d Division, Brig.-Gen. F. L. Molinex, 11th Brigade, commanding, and staff, well mounted and saluting gracefully.

5th Brigade, Col. Jas. McLeer, 14th regiment, commanding, and staff, 13th regiment, Col. David E. Austen, ten companies of sixteen files, in full dress uniform, white trousers, and preceded by their veteran corps, under Col. Powell. The regiment looked and marched well, distances accurate and salutes correctly delivered. The regiment was highly complimented on its handsome appearance. 15th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Meyenberg, four companies, twelve files, marching but fair, and salutes decidedly faulty.

The handsome appearance and steady front of the 17th Sep. Co., Flushing, Capt. Miller, which followed, elicited many complimentary remarks from the spectators. The 14th regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Charles Schurig, in full uniform, white trousers, and with ten commands of but eight files, brought up the rear of the brigade. The general appearance of the regiment was decidedly marred by its small fronts, and had the companies been reduced, and fronts equalized into sixteen, or at least twelve, the marching and distances would have been much improved. The salutes were irregular, and alignments imperfect.

The 11th Brigade was commanded by Col. John Rueger, 32d regiment, the salute of the Colonel and brigade staff being of the very best description. The 47th regiment, Col. W. H. Brownell, eight companies of sixteen files, in full uniform, held the right of the brigade, and maintained its reputation as a marching regiment. The company fronts were well aligned, distances correct, step accurate, and salutes good. The passage could not be much improved upon. The pride of the city of churches, the 23d regiment, or "Ours," as it is most frequently called, under Col. J. N. Partridge, next came by, with its nine commands, twenty-four full files, in full dress uniform, white trousers, steady fronts, and swinging step, and forcing a spontaneous round of applause from the spectators. The salutes of officers were well delivered, while distances were almost perfection. It was decidedly the best marching of the day, and left in the shade the 13th and 47th regiments. The 32d regiment, with eight companies of twelve files, under Lieut.-Col. Louis Bossert, was the closing infantry organization of the column; its marching and alignments were fair, but distances and salutes were faulty.

Battery C, Major John Timmes, four brass 12-pounders; Gatling Battery N, Capt. J. A. Edwards, four guns; Separate Troops D and G, all mounted and appearing to very good advantage, closed the division. Twelve Army posts, the 14th regiment war veterans, Mansfield cadets, with carriages and flower wagons, closed the procession. When the head of the column reached Flatbush avenue, the 2d Division wheeled into line and presented arms to the veterans and G. A. R. as they passed. The troops were then dismissed. The annual inspections of the past week, and those which were held during the first days of June, are assigned as the reason for the meagre turn-out of the militia regiments on this occasion, the men finding it extremely difficult to sacrifice two days almost in succession, with the Creedmoor work commencing this month.

**FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK (OSWEGO).**—On Monday, May 24th, this command was ordered to assemble at its armory at 1 o'clock p. m. prompt, for the purpose of parade, review and inspection by its brigade commander, Brig.-Gen. Timothy Sullivan. It was after 3 o'clock p. m. before the Adjutant turned over the battalion, consisting of 98 files and numbering with the field, music, commissioned officers and all less than 235 men in the aggregate. Line was formed with 7 companies unequalized. Men in heavy marching order with knapsacks and overcoats rolled (the latter very clumsily done) haversacks and canteens; the latter in many instances worn under the waist belts. After arriving upon the grounds, West Park, considerable delay was made in forming line, the Adjutant taking post 10 yards to the right of the line and on line with the officers. The Colonel caused the command to "present arms" to the reviewing officer while the regiment was at close order, omitting to "prepare for review," etc., which error was noticed by the reviewing officer, and the Colonel directed to correct the same at the "present," both the field, music and the colors omitted the honors due. The Adjutant neglected to post a marker at the points of the change of direction, and the Colonel was obliged to perform this duty immediately prior to the passage in review. The march past was exceedingly poor, the men paying little or no attention to the guides; company fronts were all ragged and uneven with too much distance between front and rear rank, excepting the fourth company (Color Co.); the salutes of officers were inferior and awkwardly rendered. Upon arriving upon the original ground the wheel into line was executed without orders from the commanding officer, it being made a "successive formation," and the companies having nearly double distance, each captain wheeling his company into line as it arrived at the proper distance, and in several instances the guides were seen along the line with pieces inverted, barrel to the left, thus taking a long time to poorly execute "column of companies left in line wheel."

At the inspection of the Battalion the officers and men displayed more ignorance, if possible, than during the review. The Colonel omitted to "order arms" after the field and staff were inspected, leaving the battalion at a carry while the inspecting officer passed down the open column. Many of the men came to an order, some to more than a parade rest; occasionally file closers and even men in the ranks even sat down while this ceremony was being performed without any apparent effort being made upon the part of the officers to enforce discipline or the requirements of the tactics. The Adjutant on bringing the colors to the front seemed at a loss where they should be posted, placing himself on their left. The drum corps remained at the front of the column instead of reporting to their companies. Evidently if the regiment is found in its present condition on the occasion of the next annual muster and inspection by the Inspector-General its days are numbered. The Colonel has recently removed to Syracuse, N. Y., but for some cause or other is allowed to retain his commission. Meanwhile the line officers are not working in harmony, and the result is the regiment is rapidly declining in both instruction and discipline.

**CONNECTICUT.—Second Regiment (Col. Graham).**—This regiment held its spring parade at Middletown Tuesday, May 25, and showed a total present of 618. The day was very warm, and several men were prostrated by the heat, the result being that there was not that interest in the work that otherwise might have been known. The outside companies arrived about 9:30 a. m., and the regiment marched immediately to the drill ground and was given a short rest, during which guard mounting took place, the ceremony being very poorly performed. The regiment was then formed for a battalion drill which lasted about half an hour; the few movements executed were only fairly done, the need of a more careful study of Upton being shown by many officers. After the drill the regiment was marched to McDonough hall, where a bountiful collation was served, and which was thoroughly appreciated. The men were given about two hours rest, when a parade was made through the principal streets of the city; here the regiment showed to good advantage, the marching being very finely done, especially the marching by divisions. A review by Brig.-Gen. Sloat closed the day's work, but owing to the fact that the men were very much exhausted the ceremony was not what it would have been had the circumstances been more favorable. The regiment looked finely and the discipline was good, and had the weather been more favorable the day's work would have been much more satisfactory.

**Fourth Regiment (Col. Crofut).**—This regiment held its spring parade at Danbury Thursday, May 27, with a total present of 587. As the regiment was ordered to take part in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of a soldier's monument there was no time for drill, the street parade



taking up most of the time. The work of the day was closed with dress parade, which was very poorly done. This would be a good regiment but for the lack of discipline. There is good material to work upon, but it does not seem to be properly handled, a salute to an officer being something so rare that the JOURNAL failed to observe a single instance during the day. At the dress parade the large percentage of stragglers was noticeable, and for the credit and good name of the regiment this should be stopped in the future.

**Fifth Battalion (colored) (Major Layne).**—This battalion, although ordered to parade by company in the cities where the various companies are located, made its spring parade at New Haven Wednesday, May 26, the several companies paying for their own transportation in order to do so. There were present 237 men. The day's work consisted of a battalion drill of about three hours, which was very fairly done, a street parade and a review by Brig.-Gen. S. R. Smith. This being the first parade of the battalion they worked faithfully to get a good reputation at the start, and succeeded in so doing. For so young an organization the discipline was excellent, and the men paid good attention. The experiment, for such it may be called, of having a battalion of colored men in the National Guard of Connecticut has not, as a rule, been looked upon favorably, but if they keep on in the manner in which they have started they bid fair to be a credit to the State.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Military matters have been quiet for the past few months. The General Assembly appropriation of \$30,000 is now being expended in the purchase of new uniforms, nearly all the battalions have now been measured, and the uniforms are to be ready the last of June, and will be worn probably during the encampment, which takes place about July 13 for five days. It is about decided to occupy the same grounds as last year, at Oakland Beach. Considerable activity prevails in the Quartermaster-General's Department, new knapsacks and body belts and cartridge boxes being received and issued to the battalions. Co. F of the 2d Battalion infantry acted as escort to Governor Littlefield from Providence to his residence at Central Falls, and was then entertained by his Excellency with a fine collation. Co. E, of the 2d Battalion, by the efforts of Major Arnold and its company officers has been recruited from twenty-three men to fifty its full complement—in about three weeks, the new enlistments being excellent material. Decoration Day passed off quietly, a few of the companies doing escort duty for the various Grand Army Posts, by whom the services of the day were performed. The Mowry and Goff School Battalion gave a battalion drill and competitive drill in the new infantry armory a few days since. The positions of officers and guides were most exact, wheelings and general alignments admirably done, closing and deploying movements won especial comment. The manual contests for the prizes—four silver medals—was close in the extreme, and the judges, Major Frank S. Arnold, 2d Battalion Infantry, Capt. Powers, 5th Battalion Infantry, and Lieut. Charles Winsor, 1st Battalion, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the efficiency of the battalion, which reflected so much credit upon their instructor, Gen. Charles R. Dennis. It is rumored that the 1st Battalion of Infantry are to try and organize a fifth company to their battalion. They have occupied their new armory, and are taking more interest in their drills.

**TENNESSEE.**—The contest at Nashville, Tenn., May 19, between three companies of infantry from Tennessee, and one company (K) from St. Louis, Mo., exhibits a degree of skill on the part of the officers, and training in the men, far above the average, either in Regulars or volunteers. Whilst their manual was incomplete, by reason of omissions, and the loadings and firings, shuffling in places, especially by files and lying down, it was, on the whole, executed with marked precision, evincing a nice observance of details. The field movements were next entered into. The programme seems to have been arranged with the sole view of testing the wind and bottom of the men. The movements were conducted principally in double time, with successive changes from line into column, and to the front right, left and rear, in such rapid succession, as to disfigure the drill. The field movements of the Nashville companies showed a correct idea of the principles laid down, a thorough comprehension of the principles of alignment, together with a degree of coolness and steadiness in their execution approaching perfection, but for errors in announcing the guides, loss of distance and a few wrong commands, which did not materially affect the correct execution of the movement. The Porter Rifles, especially, may be classed among the crack organizations of the country. The real contest, however, was between the Chickasaw Guards, Capt. Carnes, Memphis, 24 men in line, and Co. K, Capt. McCoy, St. Louis, 32 men. The first named moved into the arena with that elasticity of step and soldierly bearing peculiar to themselves, which must be seen to be appreciated. They at once halted, broke rank, and were reformed by 1st sergeant. The inspection was in single rank, and was without error, save one. The 1st lieutenant omitted to bring sword to inspection. The manual by the numbers followed. One hand fell before the count in carry from unfixed bayonet. Not one other person caught the eye. The handling of pieces and precise position of hands, to a finger, was without a blemish. Next came the manual without numbers, and but two individual accidents appeared. One chamber failing to close was corrected. One remained open to avoid notice. The firings were conducted in single rank, practicing as front and rear, and for precision, regularity and cadence attained perfect poise. In the fire by files, the files of each four fired and loaded as one man, continuing for some 15 rounds with same regularity. At close firing each file reloaded and resumed the carry in unison, showing perfection in cadence not often attained. The fix and unfix bayonets was as one man. The stack and laying on loose pieces was executed in like manner. In short, but for the three blemishes mentioned, the manual was faultless. The field movements of this company were in single rank, and for some thirty minutes was without blemish. One four started to execute on left into line as command left front, but corrected itself. The left guide closed upon the line in breaking files from his side—the guide being right—and in column of platoons the distance was not preserved. The hour not being consumed, files were opened, and the bayonet exercise executed quite creditably.

The last to drill was Co. K, of St. Louis, who marched into the arena in double rank, 32 men, 2 sergeants and one lieutenant in line, while their step was short and slow. They presented a soldierly appearance, perfect carriage, and correct distance, with a true stack of pieces at a right shoulder. They wheeled into line and took up the direct step in company front with a freedom and confidence not secured to that of the preceding company. Capt. McCoy made a better selection of ground than did the commander of the Chickasaws; this he judiciously maintained throughout the entire drill. The inspection was gone through with in double rank, and without error. The manual was then taken up in single rank, and by the numbers. This performance showed a want of nicety in the instruction of the school of the soldier. Many defects were discernible, such as straddling of fingers and thumbs in places, off positions of hands, and a tendency to fumble the pieces. This, however, was not general. The manual without the numbers was excellent, and while there

was a lack of smoothness and accuracy in detail, here and there along the line noticeable only to an expert, the practice was fully up to the requirements of the tactics. Their fix and unfix bayonets, and stack, was excellent. One man, however, found great difficulty in returning his bayonet, which showed carelessness in not seeing to the proper adjustment of scabbard. The firings by rank was fully up. That by file, and the loadings lying down, were not precise in detail, more value being placed on unanimity of sound than careful handling of the cartridge. Furthermore, there were more counts introduced in the loadings and firings than seemed practical. Taken as a whole, their manual showed close instruction and diligent practice.

The field movements of the company were smooth and true, both in the alignments and distance. No flaw was noticeable in the files. The men were well seasoned, and there was no disposition to lag. In the backward march the step was too slow, the toes dragged, and the plant did not exceed 8 or 10 inches, instead of 14. The double time was barely 120, and step short. The men seemed to plant the foot with a jar, and flat, rather than on the ball of the foot. In forming line to the front, or in a new direction from column of fours, the fours were inclined to plant themselves in advance and on, rather than behind the line, and after dressing the officers in several instances failed to command front. In marching column of platoons, by the right flank, the guide, when not there, failed to post himself on the marching flank of the directing fours. This oversight also occurred in breaking in column of platoons, to the front. As the captain was compelled to direct the movements of the second platoon, he often times failed to announce the guide, or when uniting from column to company front, failed to indicate the guide or perfect the alignment. While this was excusable, it must have scored against him.

In changing front in line, by a wheel and to halt, the officer occupied considerable time in file dressing, which was occasioned by his failure to place the shoulders of the guide on the marching flank square with that of the pivot. This, however, is a fault, to be overcome by long practice, judgment of distance, and direction. Taking in consideration the number of men, the age of the company, and the fact that this company has not enjoyed the stimulants which rivalry and local military pride engenders (such as Memphis furnishes), it has proved itself a dangerous rival, and promises to be the equal of any military organization in this country.

Having time to spare, this command executed the bayonet exercise, which, barring a few defects, was fairly up to that of the winning company.

The following is the score of each company participating in the drill, the maximum being 580:

	Chickasaw Guards	Company K	Porter Rifles	Rock City Guards
General appearance and soldierly bearing	9	9	8	7
Manual or school of the soldier	27	24	21	18
School of the company, being evolutions in the field	489½	470	403	393½
Total	524½	503	432	408½

By this score the Chickasaws won the first place; Company K, of St. Louis, second; the Porter Rifles, third; and the Rock City Guards, fourth.

The prizes for the infantry drill were \$1,000 for the first and \$500 for the second.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The manual of arms on the march of the State Fencibles, Philadelphia, Major Ryan, during the Decoration Day parade, was the best we have ever seen. The several changes were executed with clock-like precision, not a motion being slurred.

—Co. E, 48th New York (Oswego), has lost a good commandant, and the regiment obtained a first class field officer. Capt. Cropey has been elected major, vice Fisher.

—The 5th Maryland, Baltimore, has decided upon a week's encampment at Cape May, during the summer, a feature of which will be a review by the Governor and a ball at one of the leading hotels.

—The State Fencibles, Philadelphia, will visit Atlanta, Ga., during the summer as guests of the Gate City Guards, Capt. Burke.

—The 6th regiment Massachusetts Vol. militia was inspected and mustered at Framingham May 26 by Adj.-Gen. Berry, Col. Hewins and Schaff, and Maj. Lethbridge. The passage was omitted, a number of the men being prostrated by the heat during the inspection in line. The result of the muster was: 47 officers, 459 men; total present, 506; absent, 164; aggregate, 670.

—The sheriff of Oneida county, N. Y., put a damper on the Decoration Day ceremonies of the Utica National Guard by calling attention to the statute, which prohibits all processions and parades on Sunday.

—The Signal Corps, 11th New York Brigade, under Maj. Morris B. Farr, gave an exhibition of its proficiency at Prospect Park parade ground Saturday, May 29, before Inspector-General Oliver, Assistant Inspector-General Rodenbough, and officers of the 2d Division. The flag signals were used in the afternoon, messages being transmitted between the parade ground and Lookout Hill in the Park, while in the evening colored lights and torches were used for the same purpose. The exhibition was a complete success. It is expected that General Headquarters will at once take up the Signal Service as an adjunct to the State forces and organize and attach corps to each brigade throughout the State. A signal bureau should be formed, with Major Farr as its chief, and officers and men detailed to learn the requirements of the service. The Signal Corps should be under pay.

—The 1st regiment Pennsylvania, Col. Weidenstein, were entertained by the 22d New York during their late visit. On Sunday afternoon, May 30, a committee from the 22d visited the temporary quarters of the 1st, the steamer *Drew*, and extended them a formal welcome. On the morning of the 31st and during the parade they were under the escort of the 22d, and at the close a fine collation was served in their armory, while the officers and veterans were dined at "Pinard's," West 15th street. In the evening the 1st was escorted from the armory of the 22d by the regiment, with volunteer detachments from the leading organizations of the 1st Division. The march was through 5th avenue to 23d street to the North River, the route being one ovation to the visitors. The 1st regiment were well pleased with their visit to New York, while the 22d are satisfied that they have had a chance to return the many favors of the Philadelphians.

The Germans intend to erect a new naval hospital at Yokohama, the present building having proved insufficient for the increasing requirements of the growing German navy in the East.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE.

—The National Guard of New Hampshire has been newly armed with the Springfield rifle, cal. 45. We may soon expect to hear from its rifle practice, with perhaps a team for the Inter-State and International matches at Creedmoor in September next.

—SERGT. C. H. BROWN, drum corps, was the winner of the "Briggs" medal, 13th New York, at the armory, May 29, under the supervision of Capt. Hubbard, I. R. P., score 30 out of the possible 35, at 200 yards.

—The class practice of the 1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y., begins at Creedmoor with the 1st Brigade, June 2, and with the 2d Division, 11th Brigade, June 10.

—The American team, 1880, which will meet the representatives of the Irish Rifle Association at Raheny, during the latter part of June, sailed from New York on the steamer *City of Brussels* on Thursday afternoon, June 3, the Board of Directors and a delegation of American riflemen accompanying the steamer down the bay in the steam yacht *Promise*, kindly loaned by E. A. Buck, Esq., *Spirit of the Times*. Charles H. Laird, of Washington, has been substituted for L. C. Bruce, who positively declined to accompany the men. Col. John Bodine, the team captain, says he has a good team and one that can outshoot the best marksmen that the Irish Rifle Association can place in the competition. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, N. R. A., held June 1, Col. Bodine was granted permission to use his judgment in entering either six or eight men in the coming match. Considerable discussion was had on the proposed match between the teams of Frank Hyde, American, and Sir Henry Halford, British, to be shot at Wimbledon in July next, and the N. R. A. of America placed itself on record by adopting a resolution "that we consider it inexpedient for our representatives to enter into any team match except the one they are sent to Ireland to shoot."

—A MILITARY small-arm manufacturer at Wurzburg, Germany, has invented a simple apparatus which will enable any ordinary breech-loading rifle or gun with central ignition to be used as a saloon rifle, thus allowing men to be exercised at target practice in the drill shed, or even in their rooms. The invention consists of a tube of cast steel of the same length as the barrel of the rifle with which it is to be used, but of very small calibre. This tube is fitted with brass rings about an inch wide, which enable it to be pushed into and pulled out of the barrel of a rifle without in any way injuring the interior of the piece. The cartridge used is of steel, and is so designed that none of the gas generated by the explosion of the small charge of detonating substance used to propel the bullet can escape to injure the bore of the rifle.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. R. asks: Has any change been made to the present 103d Article of War? ANSWER.—Not so far, although propositions making changes in the article have been introduced and debated in Congress.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

HERR KRUPP, of Essen, has, it is announced from Berlin, purchased one million three hundred thousand cwt. of Swedish iron. This immense quantity will be conveyed in thirty steamers from Oxeloe Sound Harbor to the Pomeranian harbors. The greater part of it is to be converted into warlike material.

WHILE watching the instruction of the troops of the garrison of Strasburg, the correspondent of a French paper remarks that he was particularly struck by the great trouble taken to make the men of an attacking party "hurrah" vigorously as they finally rushed forward to close and cross bayonets with the imaginary enemy. Even when no fault could be found with the manner in which the attack had been carried out, troops were often made to repeat the manoeuvre over and over again because they failed to shout with sufficient life and energy as they made their final rush to seize the defender's position. The Austrians, the writer adds, use the same cry as the Prussians, as do also the English, although by Englishmen the word is differently pronounced; but the French have no characteristic cry to stimulate and excite their soldiers at critical moments. Sometimes the French troops as they charged have shouted, "Vive le Roi!" or "Vive l'Empereur!" or "Vive la République!" or "Vive la France!" and in the latest edition of the field exercise book of the French army it is laid down that men as they charge are to shout "En avant!" In actual practice, however, the troops never shout at all when they charge home in their peace exercises; while the Germans, bestowing infinite pains upon the preparation of their men for real warfare, insist not only that the men should shout, as laid down in their regulations, but they should shout vigorously.

In a letter to the London *Times*, Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre gives the following as the statistics of armor plated ships built or commenced in Her Majesty's dockyards from April, 1874, to April, 1880, six years:

	Tons weight built before 1874	Tons weight built since 1874	Remaining to be built April 1, 1880.
Alexandra	6,100	1,456	4,644
Temeraire	5,535	354	5,180
Thunderer	5,950	5,201	749
Dreadnought	7,950	3,275	4,675
Shannon	3,370	326	3,044
Inflexible	7,300	79	6,518
Ajax	5,901	—	3,390
Agamemnon	5,901	—	3,362
Colossus	6,150	—	762
Conqueror	4,198	—	730
Majestic	6,150	—	710
Polyphemus	1,615	—	703
	10,691	33,867	20,991

Armor plated ships built by contract since April 1, 1874—*Nelson*, 4,500 tons weight; *Northampton*, 4,500; total, 9,000 tons weight. Armor plated ships bought out of the vote of credit in 1878—*Superb*, 5,950 tons weight; *Neptune*, 6,080; *Belleisle*, 3,200; *Orion*, 3,200; total, 18,430 tons weight.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* says: "The construction of the pivot gunboats in the Krupp establishment may now be considered as accomplished. They can be constructed as armored or unarmored boats, with or with



out sails, and with one, two, or more guns from medium to the heaviest calibre. The cost would also with an armament of the heaviest guns be in proportion to the cost of construction of the heavy armored frigates only as one in ten, or even less. These boats constitute the first attempt carried out in practice to create an opponent to the heavy armored ships, they being light and fast running vessels—as much as eighteen nautical miles an hour. As the probability exists that they will prove superior to the armored frigates, a complete revolution in the construction of armored vessels may be brought about."

In an article on steel in the shipbuilding yard, Mr. Wm. Denny, of England, says: We first used steel during the blockade running period, and introduced it into some portions of paddle steamers we built for blockade running purposes. The material as then made was far from satisfactory, and its behavior did not encourage us to extend its use. We believe, if a careful record were kept of the behavior of ordinary shipbuilding iron under manipulation as compared with the behavior of steel under manipulation, many people would be surprised to find the tables com-

pletely turned in the matter of unreliability, and that enormously to the disadvantage of iron.

An amusing instance of military readiness is given in Napier's "Memoirs." The troops were desfilng down a narrow gorge in India, when suddenly a mad bull was seen charging down at full swing and with tremendous impetus. The captain had presence of mind enough to give the word of command, which his soldiers mechanically followed. The order he gave sounds peculiar enough. It was this: "Prepare to receive cavalry." The soldiers obeyed, and the unfortunate bull was impaled on their bayonets.

In Germany, there is a system of proportional retirement—that is to say, an officer can retire after from 15 to 20 years' service on a minimum pension, after from 20 to 30 years on a maximum, and between 30 and 40 years on a maximum pension with a supplement.

ADMIRAL POPOFF, the designer of the vessel, is strongly in favor of an extended cruise for the ironclad *Peter the Great*, the most powerful vessel of the Russian fleet, being a frigate of 9,660 tons, protected with 15 inches of armor, and provided with four 40 ton guns, besides Whitehead torpedoes and torpedo boats.

A NEW series of heavy gun trials is in preparation at the proof butts of the Woolwich Arsenal, the subject of the experiments being the method of mounting guns of the 100-ton type in land fortresses. Four of these guns, recently obtained from Sir William Armstrong, are to be employed for the defence of the Mediterranean stations—two at Malta and two at Gibraltar; and before these are fixed in position the authorities have deemed it advisable to erect a model of the emplacements in which it is proposed to mount them, in order that their suitability may be put to the test of practice.

CAPTAINS of English harbor ships are now allowed to have their families aboard, greatly to the discomfort of the bachelors, one of whom complains that in one case the ordinary conversation of the ward-room officers—about fourteen in number in the summer season—with the after ports open, proved too much for the nerves of Mrs. Captain, who was in a delicate condition; and the captain next morning gave an order that the ward-room lights were to be put out at 9 p. m., and the officers were to retire to their cabins—i. e., go to bed at 9 o'clock. The mess committee, by particular desire of



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all concerned, requested such a monstrous piece of oppression to be referred to their Lordships; but the captain, too wise to have the matter placed *officially* before the Board, did, after a great amount of bounce, with as good a grace as he could assume, "swallow the leek"—the order was cancelled. Nor was this all; soon after, a squalling baby disturbed officers and crew both day and night; but of course there was no redress; it was Mrs. Captain's baby, and it had a right to squall, it had! Then no one was allowed on the poop, the starboard side of the quarter-deck was roped off; no footstep was allowed to disturb mamma and the infant.

THE breadth of the *Duilio* is ten feet less than that of the *Infexible*, and yet her guns are ten tons heavier. In both cases the turrets are off the middle line, so as to give the whole four guns a direct fore or aft fire. This has been attainable in the Italian vessel only by employing breech loaders. While the muzzles of the *Infexible* guns have to be depressed until they point to a portion of the ship's side below water before they can be loaded, and then only from a position outside the turret, the guns of the *Duilio* can be easily charged within the turret by the men who subsequently fire them, consequently no chance of double loading occurring on board that vessel.

THANKS to an Anglo-Indian officer presenting a Ger-

man friend with a couple of bamboo lances the attention of the Berlin War Office has been drawn to the Asiatic weapon. Ten squadrons of Uhlans are to be armed forthwith with bamboo lances, which are lighter, more durable and in the long run cheaper than the pine-wood pole so long used for the purpose.

A GERMAN officer who witnessed the English Volunteer Review at Brighton speaks very highly of the efficiency of the force in a communication to the Berlin *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*. He says: "The opinion expressed by an English journal that the finest soldiers in the world may be made from the English Volunteers may be fully endorsed—on the condition, however, that a three years' service is submitted to. Whatever improvements may be required, the English Volunteers are already a force which English policy can take into account. The home garrisons and coast defences may be safely left to them, leaving the regular army at liberty for action abroad."

ACCORDING to the Russian official *Invalide*, Roumania some six months ago ordered 60,000 Martini Henry rifles at Witten, in Westphalia, 17,000 more at Steyer, in Austria, and intends to procure an additional 150,000 at other places. The 77,000 above specified have arrived at Bucharest. In addition to these infantry rifles, 8,000 cavalry carbines, and a large quantity of

bayonets, swords, etc., were likewise purchased in Germany.

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#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

NEUSTADT-KATZ.—On Wednesday, June 2, 1880, ALICE, daughter of J. Neustadt, Esq., of New York, to Ensign E. M. Katz, U. S. Navy.

SWIFT-PALMER.—At Washington, D. C., May 17, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. I. L. Townsend, Lieut. EMM. SWIFT, Adjutant 5th U. S. Cavalry, to SUSAN B., daughter of General I. N. Palmer, U. S. A.

#### BIRTHS.

ELLIS.—In Geneva, N. Y., May 25, 1880, to Kate, wife of Lieut. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cavalry, a daughter.

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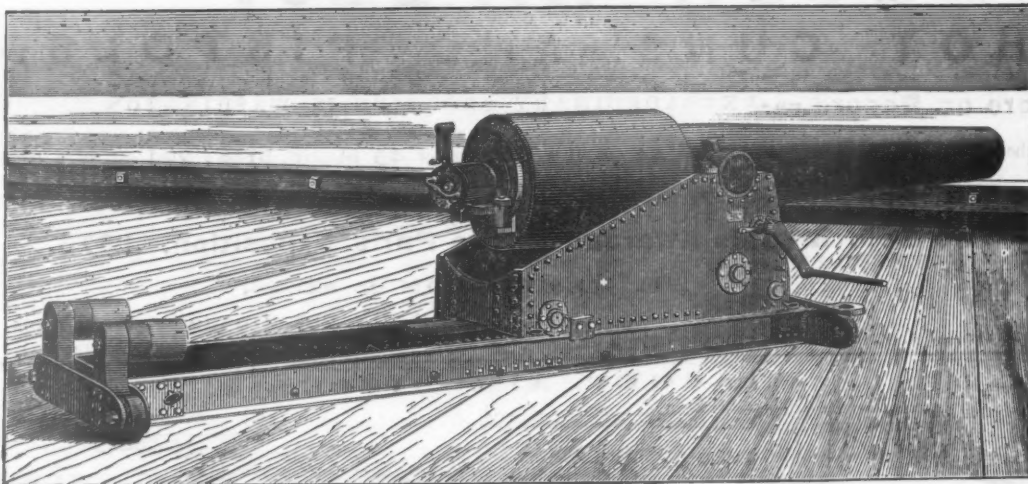
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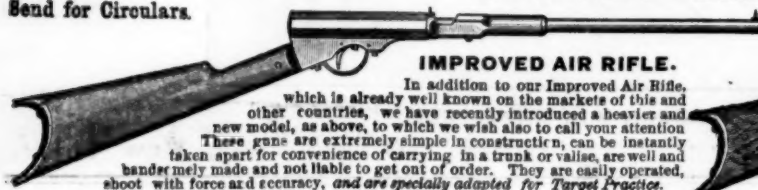
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